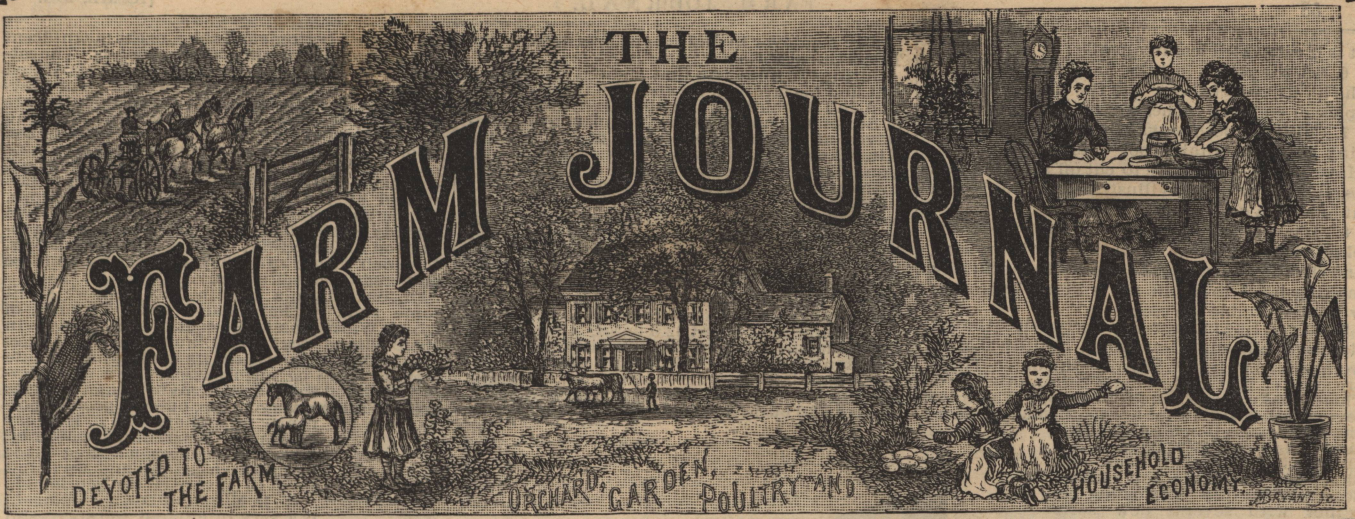


Herbert M. Sheppard



PHILADELPHIA.

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Practical not Fancy Farming.

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OUR BUSINESS METHOD.

The FARM JOURNAL offers no premiums, gives no chromos, puffs no swindles, inserts no humbug advertisements, and does not devote one-half its space to telling how good the other half is. It is published monthly and is furnished to subscribers at 50 cents a year, postage prepaid. Terms cash in advance.

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It is a wise person who knows what to do next. The wise thing for the reader to do next is to see that the leaves of this paper are cut and that the back is stitched with needle and thread.

The farmer tills his soil, scatters his seed, and cultivates his crops. If they bring forth sixty or a hundred fold he rejoices. If they yield nothing he tills, and scatters, and cultivates again. The example of the farmer in this respect is one of the noblest that obtains among men.

We like the above sentiment, taken from the Lancashire Farmer, so well, that we print it. It is good enough and true enough to adopt as a motto.

Write and let us know if Moon's experience with pears, on page 63, is not worth the price of the FARM JOURNAL for ten years. Thirty years' record with fifty varieties!

It has always been understood in this country, says Meehan, that a transplanted tree is safer for being pruned, but the pruning generally consisted of shortening in all the branches, strong as well as weak. But it is now found that the tree should not be shortened in, but merely thinned out. All the weaker branches should be cut out, and the strong ones left. It is not possible to pound the earth too tight about a transplanted tree.

Old Peter Tumbledown spends too much time loafing at the store, tavern and blacksmith shop. Everything about the place is racketsy and Peter is poor. Why don't he attend to his business better? Why don't he drop Politics, Tariff and his Neighbors' Affairs long enough to keep his work up? Peter will always be poor if he don't change his habits. Poor Mrs. Tumbledown, we pity her; and what will become of all the young Tumbledowns?

*When the trees shake off their tears
As a brave man does his fears,
And the violets smile again
Through the glistenings of the rain;
And the primrose's pale star
Looks up to where the angels are,
Brightly between the scudding showers
Dance the merry April hours.*

*When the sheep-bells soothe and tull,
And the buds are nearly full;
When the fair leaves of the rose
Slowly to the sun unclose;
When the larks through sun and rain
Gladly soar and sing again,
And the thrushes on the leas
Prate of summer's joy and ease,—
Brightly then between the showers
Dance the merry April hours.*

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

BY ABNER HOLLINGSWORTH.

The garden is very apt to be neglected when the field work begins in earnest, as it does in many places this month. At least it is so at our house, and if it were not for the reminders of the good women of the house, there would be many breaks in the vegetable supply during the summer. She knows that the practical question which comes up every twenty-four hours, "What shall we have for dinner to-day" is more easily answered when the garden work is attended to in season.

A little phosphate or guano sprinkled along the row and worked in by cultivation after vegetables have started keeps up the growth nicely and is an aid to early maturity.

After looking over the seed catalogues, and reading the descriptions, and sworn statements of growers, one feels disposed to give up all old sorts and plant nothing but high priced novelties. Some of them are no doubt very good and seed growers deserve our thanks for their efforts to improve the products of the garden, and if they make a little money for their trouble we should not complain.

It pays to pot a few plants of cabbage, tomatoes and egg plants. Stronger, better rooted plants may be obtained before setting in the open ground and the roots need not be disturbed in transplanting. I use up the old fruit tin cans for this purpose, cutting off a piece at each end and making them about four inches high. These are set on boards in a cold frame which is covered with oiled muslin.

This covering, which I find useful for other purposes, especially for screening my celery plants from the hot sun in dry times, is made out of unbleached muslin, tacked on 3x6 frames, which is first coated with starch pretty well colored with indigo blue, and afterwards with a

mixture of one quart of linseed oil, four ounces of rosin and two ounces of sugar of lead melted together and applied with a brush while hot.

The White Plume Celery so much talked about is a good sort for lazy gardeners and busy farmers to plant. I invested fifty cents in a package containing about 300 seeds to test it for myself. I was induced to do so by seeing two bunches of it last fall, one blanched and the other not blanched. Both were very nice and there was but little difference in their appearance.

It is often recommended to place a brood of chickens in the garden. I have done this for years and find that they do much good in destroying insects. One precaution is necessary—never place the coop where the old hen can reach out and pick the vegetables. If you do, she will in one minute teach the whole family mischief, and you will have to take that brood out in short order.

It is not safe to plant cucumbers and melons in the latitude of Philadelphia earlier than May 10th., but they may be started in cold frames covered with muslin or glass sash, the latter part of this month. I usually plant in bits of inverted sod and give them a good start in this way. When the weather is settled they can be transferred to the hills without disturbing the roots.

HIGH FARMING AT ELMWOOD.

No. 57.

BY JACOB BIGGLE.

I feel like encouraging farmers not to neglect the garden but to get into the way of having an abundance of every sort of fruit and vegetable the season through. I find that such encouragement is needed for there is not one farmer in ten who grows enough of either. A few do and verily they have their reward not only in monetary profits but in the health of their families. I wish especially in this letter to urge the planting of the small fruits, particularly of the strawberry, and to make some suggestions that ought to render it an easy matter for even the novice to grow all that can possibly be eaten on the farm, with some to sell besides, at a very trifling expense in either money or labor. In my remarks I shall present my own experience and observation with that of Tim and others who have made berry culture a success. Here then are

POINTS ON STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

1. Do not select ground that has not been cultivated for three successive years. If otherwise the white grub may destroy the plants.
2. Get the soil mellow as early in the spring as possible and plant as early as possible—the earlier the better.
3. You cannot get the soil too rich. Plow under a heavy coat of hog manure, then add of fine bone dust at the rate of three hundred pounds per acre, and three hundred pounds of muriate of potash. Wood ashes will answer in place of the latter, super-phosphate in place of the former. The bone dust and potash can be spread over the hill at the first working, being careful not to apply direct to the plants.
4. In planting spread out the roots fan shape and firmly press the soil over them. Do not let the roots get dry before setting out.
5. Cultivate once every ten days, beginning as soon as the weeds start, throughout the season. It isn't half the work to keep the bed clean that

it is if cultivated less frequently.

6. Set the plants in hills, four plants in a hill, the hills five feet apart, and the hill covering a space of eighteen inches square.

7. Cultivate both ways with a cultivator, letting no runners take root outside of the hill. Have a wheel horse hoe to cut off such runners as stray. The one you illustrated in your March number is a good one.

8. If possible have a supply of water to wet the plants in a dry time, when the fruit is growing and ripening. This can be applied to the hills by making holes to admit the water. Irrigation will often double the crop.

9. If you like tartness in a berry select the old standard Wilson. Get strong, healthy plants, from sections where it has not "run out." There are sweeter berries, but none better, otherwise. This to make sure of a profitable crop. There are several other sorts that are good, such as Manchester, Charles Downing, Cumberland Triumph, Seth Boyden No. 30, Kentucky, Captain Jack, and Sharpless. All these you will see described in the catalogues, together with several new sorts that are worth a trial. Believe all you choose about the merits of the new varieties as described by the originators. Get a few plants of each kind, so you will know if they are adapted to your soil and climate.

10. Cut straw is excellent for a mulch put over the bed in the spring to keep the berries clean at picking time. (This may not be needed if a good mulch of uncut straw is put on the fall previous.)

11. Old neglected beds furnish a breeding ground for all the enemies of the strawberry.

12. Let the boys or girls have the proceeds of one-half the berries that are sold if they will keep the bed well cultivated and weeded all summer.

13. Last year's bed should not be cultivated this spring before fruiting.

14. To obtain large strawberries to brag about pick off two-thirds of the blossoms and fruit and keep the plants well watered.

15. The best cultivator for the strawberry patch is one with small straight, steel teeth, on one side, kept sharp and bright. These do not throw the earth over the hill.

Here you have the main points in strawberry culture, which, if you had not read them here, might have taken years to catch up to. Follow them, and you will have strawberries, plenty to eat, to sell, and to give away.

I meant to add suggestions also in growing raspberries and the other small fruits, but I have already reached my limit of space.

Harriet wishes me to add a word for plenty of peas and sugar corn. She says she *does* hope that everybody who reads the FARM JOURNAL will take its advice and set apart at least an acre for peas and sugar corn so there will be enough. She would make a fresh planting once a week up to the middle of July and have them on the table, once a day, all the season through. If you have plenty of peas and sugar corn you cannot be unhappy. So Harriet remarks.

The good woman also desires me to ask your readers who have plowing and heavy work to do early in the spring, to take good care of the horses' shoulders, so they will not become chafed. Keep the collars scraped clean and wash the sore shoulder at noon and at night in cold water. A cushion ought to be prepared before work begins for use in case the shoulder becomes bruised.

Harriet, I find, is opposed to those patent incubators, that hatch chickens without the aid of a natural mother. It is a shame to bring into the world all those poor little orphans that can never feel or know the comfort and natural care of a real mother. Some may think this a small matter, but to the humane heart it is not.

OUT AMONG THE FARMERS.

Ohio farmers and farming—Talcott—The Kinsman's—Red raspberries in Massachusetts—A rich Virginia section—The Sharpless farm and income—Orchard grass, &c.

H. Talcott, of Jefferson, Ohio, is one of that enthusiastic, hard-working, stick-to-it sort of men who compel success in everything they undertake. He did not begin farming until he had earned his farm in another business, (tinning and hardware,) but he not only makes the farm support itself, but makes it pay him an average of over 10 per cent. on the investment. He does general farming, his sales including milk, butter, maple sugar, Shorthorn cattle, &c., and amounting to over \$2000 per year. Mr. T. has unbounded faith in the future of sorghum growing and the manufacture of sugar, where circumstances are favorable and soil adapted, and is spending both time and money to develop the industry. A flouring mill upon his farm is run by steam power, and this furnishes him an opportunity for manufacturing the sugar which he has not been slow to improve. When we visited him last fall the sorghum had been all worked up, but we had a taste of the sugar made from it, and had no dif-

ficulty whatever in finding good reasons for Mr. Talcott's enthusiasm.

During the same trip that showed us Mr. Talcott and his farming, we visited Kinsman's Station, in Trumbull Co., and upon the introduction of Secretary Chamberlain, were most kindly received at the handsome home of Mr. Thomas Kinsman's Sons, about two miles from the station. Thomas Kinsman was one of Ohio's prominent and successful farmers, and when he died in 1875 he left a handsome farm property to be looked after by his sons, Thomas and Alfred, aged respectively 18 and 17 years. The protracted illness of their father had permitted the property to become somewhat run down, and these two young men set bravely to work to put it in shape. That they have succeeded is testified by the surroundings on every hand. The home farm, containing about 1200 acres, is farmed by the young men themselves, and outlying ones in addition are rented. Although stock and dairying mainly occupy their attention, the grain product of the home farm last year amounted to over 5000 bushels. The production of hay is

made, both bottoms and sides, of the magnificent flagging stones in which Ohio abounds. The cattle are fastened with chains, and are separated from each other by stout partitions. The posts to which these are secured stand upon square stones set in place when the floor was laid, and reaching about 6 inches above the level of the floor. Dowel pins hold them in place.

Of course, the hard and cold stone floor necessitates a liberal use of bedding, which is furnished by the straw of the large grain crops. Young as they are, the Messrs Kinsman have already established for themselves a State reputation as successful and progressive farmers, to which we are sure they will yet make large and creditable additions.

On our Virginia trip (in May last) we spent some time in Farquhar County, Virginia, of which Warrenton is the county seat. This is in the Piedmont region and in natural advantages for agricultural purposes its lands and climate seem to us to be unsurpassed. It is a wonderfully favored section, it seems to us, and as farms are still selling very cheap, offers a good opportunity for settlers. W. P. Hilleary & Son, at Warrenton, are doing an active business in selling farms to northern people, and we found them to be very clever gentlemen.

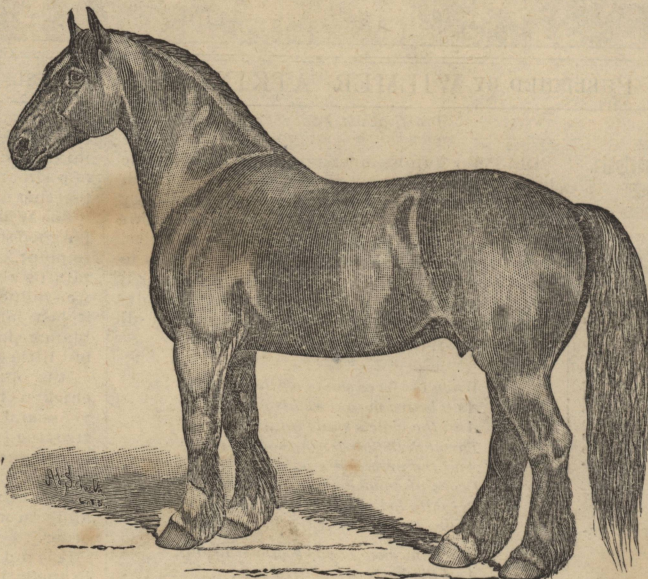
W. D. Hinds, of Townsend, Mass., is a very intelligent and successful cultivator of small fruits, and he makes the business pay. He does not believe in New England people leaving the old homesteads and allowing them to grow up to weeds. Last season his crop of red raspberries netted him \$1450 from 4½ acres and he means to double it in two years from the same ground by better cultivation. We have before us, as we write, his invoices of shipments to the Boston market to prove the first part of his statement. "We cannot compete with the west," says Mr. Hinds, in cattle, hogs and grain, so we must devote our land and time to growing those things that they can't ship to us, and small fruits are the only things left." Of course Mr. H. is a FARM JOURNAL subscriber. Will he not tell our readers how he grows red raspberries?

Our readers will remember a reference the Editor made some months ago to a celebrated grape grower of Massachusetts, whom he visited on his eastern trip last June! This gentleman has been growing grapes as a specialty for near a quarter of a century and has had most remarkable success. He has sold his entire crop of Concord for many years at 12 cents per pound wholesale or at a higher price—never a lower one. He began to tell our readers last month "How

to Grow Grapes," and will continue each month. Benjamin Sharpless is a Chester county (Pa.) farmer, with 120 acres of land. He tells the Country Gentlemen that he kept last year 35 cows, the number varying somewhat, a few more in winter than summer. From these 35 cows he made \$133½ pounds of butter, which was sold for \$3,980.18, or \$112 for each cow. Three or four of them were heifers with their first calf, and some others aborted during the year. The calves sold for \$143.75; pigs and pork for \$744.65, making a total of \$4,818.58. One thousand dollars were paid out for corn meal, bran and cottonseed meal, and all the corn grown on the farm was fed at home. No oats were raised, but he had two fields of corn all of which yielded fully 80 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. We call this a pretty good report.

Orchard grass is a perennial, continuing from year to year. It is valuable as a pasture and mowing grass. Three bushels per acre, fourteen pounds to the bushel, is the quantity usually sown. Its mowing time is the same as clover, hence some farmers prefer it to timothy. May be sown in the Spring, though some experienced men prefer July or August. Thick seeding prevents stooling or clumpiness, and makes a beautiful sod. Last fall we saw, at Truman Cole's, Solsville, N. Y., meadows of it which were seeded sixteen years ago, and have been mowed regularly ever since, growing better every year. The sod was simply magnificent, though it had been freely pastured.

CLYDESDALE STALLION, "MONKLAND LAIRD."

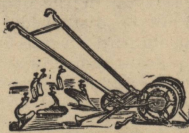


enormous, and it needs to be to supply the demands made upon it by their fine herds of grade Shorthorns. At the time of our visit they were just going into the winter with 125 two-year-old steers of their own raising, to be fitted for this spring's market, and 75 yearlings to be pushed along as rapidly as possible. In addition to the general improvements in the direction of fencing, fertility of soil, &c., the Messrs Kinsman have recently built one of the best barns in the State. It was designed particularly for the accommodation of their large herds of neat cattle, and is admirably adapted to the purpose. Water is distributed through it by iron pipes, and grain, hay and straw are supplied from the bins and bays overhead with the least possible outlay of labor. The feature which particularly attracted our attention was the unusually permanent character of the stabling. The floor was of cobble stone set, as usual, in sand, and the depressions between the stones filled up with thin cement, even with the surface of the stones, which has become as hard as the stones themselves, and furnishes what is practically a solid stone floor. The drive-way, which extends the full length of the stables, with doors at each end, and is wide enough to admit a two-horse wagon, is floored in the same substantial manner, while the manure gutters on each side are

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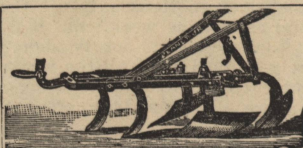
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DAIRY AND STOCK.

Sows should be fed lightly for a few days before the pigs are born, and afterwards, or they may have too much milk and the udders become inflamed.

It is gratifying that the pork commissioners have reduced the percentage of hogs affected with trichina in the United States by their tests to two and three tenths per cent. The investigation should be continued over the whole country when it will undoubtedly be shown to be still less.

Timothy hay is not good food for sheep when suckling lambs or before the lambs are born. Clover is best. Clover will make twice the milk, and keep the sheep from getting constipated which is the cause of stretches and abortion. Timothy hay will dry up the milk and cause stretches. When they indicate by "stretches," a constipated condition, sheep should have plenty of salt and be fed wheat-bran. These will have a laxative effect. The lambs will soon learn to eat oats which will help out if the supply of milk is scanty. Wheat bran is also nice food for both ewes or lambs.

We give on the opposite page a picture of a Clydesdale stallion. This is a breed of large horses which have been perfected in Scotland and quite extensively imported in this country. They are mostly brown or blackish in color. They are superior draft animals of great weight and strength. They are not excelled in size by any other breed, unless it is by the English Shire horses, which they closely resemble. When crossed upon our native stock they produce a class of strong and serviceable horses which have great merit and which are much sought after for heavy trucking and farm work. Such horses sell at good prices.

The picture has been engraved especially for this paper by our own artist. It is a portrait of "Monkland Laird," a fine bay stallion belonging to Powell Bros., of Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa., a firm well and favorably known to many of our readers as the leading importers and breeders of Clydesdales in this country. In a recent summer trip we visited the Powell Bros.' stock farms and were greatly pleased with the superior character of their animals and convinced that the proprietors are the right sort of men—fair and square every way.

FAMILIAR TALKS

About Farm Animals and kindred subjects—A Plain Farmer with no Axe to Grind and no Hobby to Ride, speaking to Plain Farmers who are not expected to turn a Grindstone nor mount a Hobby.

Warmth is such an important thing in the keeping of stock that I feel that I ought to talk about it at considerable length. I have made a practice of housing my stock for a good many years, because I was convinced by so doing there could be a saving of fodder.

My practice has been to keep all the stock in stables except during the time required for them to be out to get drink. This system gave them all the exercise they required and made a saving of at least one fourth of the fodder which would be required to keep them in the same condition by the barn-yard plan, or what is worse in the West, as quite too generally practiced, the open-field exposure. I have put the estimate of the saving of food at less than it really is.

With this moderate estimate, if all the stock in this country should be thus protected, there would be a saving of at least one hundred millions of dollars every year in the amount of the food. Of course stables would cost a good deal, but they would be permanent.

I always look at new fangled notions with a good deal of distrust, but sometimes it is important to get our eyes opened and not let our prejudices run away with our judgment and good common sense. I find farming with the utmost economy to be a very close business, and some of the things we used to do and make them pay we can't do any more. Everybody ought to keep some stock on the farm so that the land won't run down. This is the way I was brought up; but the bother now-a-days is to find out what stock to keep and how to manage so that they will pay. I don't like to work all summer to get

mows and stacks of fodder and then work all winter to feed them out and in the spring have no gain, only the satisfaction of knowing that I have wintered so many animals. This is about the way it is all over the country.

Now if we had warmer quarters for the cows we could make butter in winter almost as well as in summer, and we would get a better price for it, because it would be sweet and fresh, which is not the case with the butter made in the hot weather, when it cannot be sent to market and has to be kept until later in the season or winter.

I don't believe that many farmers know what a difference it makes with lambs or calves in the amount of food they need when they are kept in a stable which will not freeze, where they are always warm, or in one where they are always cold.

This winter some of the merino sheep had lambs in January and before they were born the ewes were put in a part of the basement where the roots are kept. In this warm place they did not lose a single lamb and they have had milk enough so that the lambs have grown well. I could never succeed in getting merino ewes, when not in pasture, to furnish milk enough to keep their lambs alive before I had this warm place in which to put them. They didn't have as much milk in the cold weather as they do now, altho' they were fed just as much, and the lambs required a great deal more to overcome the cold. This little experience tells the whole story, and has set me to thinking about what a mistake we farmers have been making in the care of stock. There is money in early lambs if we have a warm and dry place to keep them in. I used to lose many in the freezing stables, and they thrived so poorly that I gave it up. We sell our pigs and our beef cattle before cold weather comes on because it won't pay to try to keep them any longer. Almost everybody does the same thing for the same reasons and this makes an over-stocked market and the prices are always lower than they are afterwards, and so we are obliged to dispose of our butter, pork, mutton and beef at the time when it brings the least price.

I have worried about this state of things a good many years and tried to get around it by keeping my pigs into the winter, but they never gained enough to pay for the food, and the beef cattle would not much more than hold their own. I have come to the conclusion at last that there is no remedy except we have stables so warm that no food will be required to counteract the cold. The barns must have basements with tight walls, and banked up so that the temperature will never go down to a freezing point.

It don't cost so much to hire help in the winter and then with the extra feed which we would give to the cows there would be a great deal more money to enrich the farm. How many more cattle there would be kept if all the corn stalks in the big corn states should be cut up and saved. On smaller farms, like The Orchards, if a part of the pasture lots were used for growing corn fodder they would afford a great deal more food than they do as pastures.

I have been looking into this matter and find that basements should not be entirely underground, because when this is the case they are more liable to be damp. There should be a perfect drainage, and this can be had as well as a freedom from dampness in the air by having them only partially below the surface. If the walls are laid up carefully in cement or mortar they will not freeze if there is a good flooring over head. They should front the south if possible and have an abundance of light.

Horses have not been so high for years. The rise in price has been gradual showing that it is not the result of any speculative movement, but that more horses are wanted. This makes a good opening for farmers as it is easier to raise a colt than to grow potatoes or some other crops which take a great deal of labor.

The Orchards.

JOHN TUCKER.

THE DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

These hogs are in active demand in the West, as they possess the vitality and constitutional vigor which will strengthen some of the western breeds, which have been bred so long in a direct line that they begin to show its effects in weakness, of bone and inability to bear transportation and to resist diseases. An exclusive diet of corn for years does not tend to give an animal a full and perfect development of bone, and in all the parts of its body, except fat. A long time of breeding in the way of making fat all over, and all through, tends to weaken the stamina of the animal as well as its general structure. The united families of Duroc and Jersey Reds, with the difference incident to two states, with respective climates, crosses, and systems of rearing, make a strong and vigorous combination of blood which will last a long time and strengthen any

breed with which they are crossed. It is the union of one family after more than half a century of separation, with different associations. This strengthening of blood means more hardness, standing up better in transportation, stronger appetites and digestion. The association of Duroc-Jersey breeders extends to twenty states. The breeders of Jersey Reds in New Jersey, are organizing an association to push their distinctive breed.

BUTTER-MAKING AS TOLD BY A WISCONSIN WOMAN.

No. 7.

You might as well try to define a Greenbacker's dollar as to try to tell them what butter flavor is. Flavor is judged by taste and as taste can not be weighed or measured it had better be set down as a sentiment rather than a fact, and as I guess the F. J. is rather too practical for sentimental ideas you had better take some other subject," said the practical man of the house to me the other morning, but I don't care; I surely know and can tell the flavor that brings the most money and why can I not tell other butter-makers how to obtain that flavor. I know this much anyway, that in the summer, when our cows are pastured where they can obtain a variety of tame grasses and are fed night and morning a little bran or shorts, or ground oats or barley, and have pure water and a shady place to go to at pleasure, my butter brings best prices; and in the winter, when they have plenty of early cut timothy hay, are fed night and morning with mixed ground corn and oats and wheat bran, and at noon have half a bushel of sliced carrots dusted with bran, with pure water as often as they will drink, my butter brings several cents above market quotations.

Then I know that as soon as mangels are substituted for carrots, or clover for timothy, or the above bill of fare deviated from in any way, my price falls to creamery prices; so it must be there is a standard which buyers are able to recognize, and it must accord with the tastes of the greater number of people or there would not be the demand for it.

And yet how very few people we plain farmers meet who have such tastes—hardly one in a thousand. I have no doubt one might ride through most any part of our wide country and not find a dozen dairyman or women who could tell the difference between a carrot or a cabbage flavor, and the few you would find as likely as not would prefer a flavor which would spoil it for market. To illustrate—we had a lady visit us from the city who was very anxious to have one more taste of butter such as her mother used to make; she eagerly tasted every sample until at last she found some exactly what she had been looking for all these years and which I can duplicate at any time by steeping a small pinch of white oak bark and adding the water to the cream in the churn to give it the flavor of oak buds or leaves. Her mother's cows browsed in the woodland pasture of her early days.

Another lady who was very anxious to find butter to suit the taste of her sea captain husband who had just returned from a long voyage, found by accident that it was only very rancid butter that would taste natural to him.

Most of the older butter makers think you take all the flavor out of butter when you wash it, little dreaming it is not the taste of butter at all they are so fond of but simply butter milk; others will scald and even boil their milk until all the delicate flavoring oils are dissipated and nothing but a tallowish-tasting grease is left, and so it goes. You will hardly find two farmer people who will think the same sample is first-class, but when you send it to a great city you may be confident it will be graded about right; there is too great a demand for strictly first-class butter for a commission man to let it go for less than best price; he will want more too badly; but of course he can not get more than it is really worth—you may be sure of that, and you may be sure also that if you feed as above and the men are careful to keep the barn clean and free from smells by dusting the floor daily with plaster or some such deodorizer, and you are very careful to keep every thing about the milk and cream perfectly clean and sweet; that you churn it as soon as it is perceptibly sour and is of a proper temperature; that you stop churning as soon as the butter forms in small particles; that you wash it thoroughly in cold water; that you salt it not more than an ounce to the pound of pure salt; that you do not work it too much, and pack it in slightly, properly-prepared packages, and keep milk, cream and butter away from the air as much as possible, you can not fail to have butter of a high-price flavor.

Viroqua, Wis.

MRS. S. H. R.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Do not give the hard-worked horses a heavy feed at noon; also give but little hay either at morning or noon. Give a good feed of grain and hay for supper, but not within one hour after the horses quit work.

A cold draught will give young calves inflammation of the bowels.

Close confinement will cause "thumps" in pigs. Get the pigs out on the ground as soon as possible.

When a horse paws in the stable it can be stopped

by buckling a strap around one of its legs with a small weight attached to it, resting on the floor.

If times pinch get shut of one horse and keep two more cows. Mules are economical.

Turning out to grass too soon is not good. Give the stock dry fodder when first turned to pasture to check looseness of the bowels.

The principal suene manufacturing centres are Chicago and Detroit. One factory in the former city turns out 80,000 pounds a day.

When a horse bites itself, it either has lice or has been overheated. If the first, use Lawford's Cold Water Dip; if the last, feed potatoes daily.

Reports of the building of numerous creameries and the formation of creamery organizations in the Western States, indicate a rapid development of dairy interests in that section.

When calves are fed skimmed milk, flax-seed meal, (old process) is the best substitute for the cream, beginning with a small tablespoonful and gradually increasing the quantity.

Albert Atkinson has had lots of young pigs die of thumps. He says he will have no more to die that way. Now he throws earth where they can eat it as they are inclined. This prevents the disease. He knows it will; not a particle of doubt about it.

Cracks in the hoofs of horses may sometimes be cured by cutting across them with a chisel above, or below, as the case may be. The sides may be held closer together with an iron in the form of a stitch or clinch. While healing do not use the horse.

For swollen or caked udder or bag of a cow, wash and rub thoroughly with water as not as you can bear your hand. Then rub with a dry cloth. Then apply hogs lard, or what is better, grate good yellow carrot fine and simmer it in the lard to an ointment and apply and rub as above. CONNECTICUT SUBSCRIBER.

Those creameries that do not look into the merits of the cream separators are likely to get left. It seems certain that the separators save from 5 to 10 per cent of the cream. There are three kinds of separators in the market; we are trying to find out the respective merits and demerits of each, and when posted will let fly such information as we have.

I wish to say through your columns that potatoes fed in any form are an excellent physic for horses, and a sure remedy for worms. Give a good feed of potatoes occasionally and keep a clump of dirt or a sod where the horse can take a mouthful as he pleases, and his looks and feelings will amply repay the extra trouble. T. J. BUTTERFIELD. Edgerton, Minn.

M. W. Dunham's importations of Percheron horses from France, to date, have aggregated the immense sum of \$2,500,000, and at the present time at "Oak-lawn" 500 head of the choicest specimens of that race can be seen, while on the Colorado ranges, in which he has a large interest, are 2,000 mares and 21 imported Percheron stallions in breeding. Of course Dunham is a FARM JOURNAL advertiser, which means he is reliable and treats all live customers on the "Fair Play" principle.

TWO PLANS OF TEACHING A CALF TO DRINK.

FIRST PLAN.—Take the calf from the cow as soon as it can stand up, put it in a pen and starve it from twelve to twenty-four hours, then catch it, back it into a corner (if you can,) get astride its back, have a woman or boy handy to hold a pail of milk, then with your fingers in its mouth, with the other hand on the top of its head, force its nose to the bottom of the pail, (if you are able) and expect it to drink. There are many who try this plan, and this is the general result as might be expected, man exhausted and out of temper, woman covered with milk blown from calf's nostrils, pail upset, milk wasted and calf half scared to death; doomed to starve twelve hours longer.

SECOND PLAN.—Let the calf suck the cow two or three days, or until the milk is good. This is better for the cow, and gives the calf a good start, then in the morning with a strap or rope tie it up in some good place, it is now full fed and comfortable; then at night approach the calf quietly, with your pail of milk, back it into a corner, stand by its right side, get your fingers into its mouth, set your pail where you can reach it, and with your right hand pour some milk into the calf's mouth, it will soon begin to suck your fingers. Continue to pour in milk until it will follow your fingers to the milk in the pail, now with a little care you can keep it from putting its nose to the bottom of the pail and blowing milk from its nostrils. Now you can, by degrees, work your fingers out of its mouth, but if you do so too soon it will probably take up its head and look up for a test, when you will have to give it your fingers and repeat the process. I have never failed of feeding a calf by this plan, and frequently have them drink the second feed without my fingers. Discretion is profitable in all things. Follow which plan you think best and most in accordance with nature and humanity. R. J. K., Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

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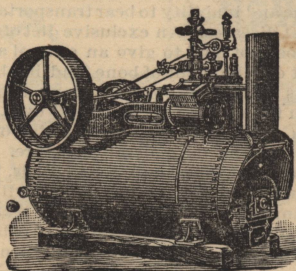
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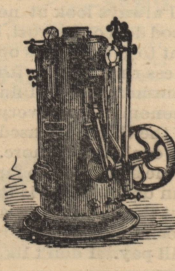
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THE POULTRY YARD.

EDITED BY DR. A. M. DICKIE.

The young chickens must be kept dry. If they run about on the cold damp ground too much they get cramps and rheumatism, lose the use of their feet and legs, and do no good. The coop should be set on the driest and best drained ground available. It goes without saying that little chicks must be protected against rain.

April is perhaps the most important month of the year in the poultry yards. The poultry quarters are to be thoroughly cleaned up; hens are to be set; broods are to be looked after; coops are to be cleaned up and put out; and the birds, old and young, are all to be fed and seen to. Altogether April is a busy month for the poultry-keeper.

The crop of young chickens at this date is not equal to the usual average. The long cold winter prevented the hens from laying as early and as freely as usual. Consequently fewer hens became broody, and fewer chickens were hatched in March than common. Under these circumstances it will be best to set the hens as fast as they become broody if the poultry crop is to be kept up to the average.

The vigor and thrift of young turkeys is largely increased if hens two or three years old are kept for breeding purposes. Gobblers should be procured from a distance for the sake of getting new blood. The vitality of the domestic turkey race is much run down by too long in-and-in breeding. If you would rear a flock of turkeys procure a fine large Tom from a breeder even if he costs something. You will get your money all back with interest at marketing time next fall.

A CHEAP FOWL HOUSE.

With your permission I will tell your readers how I built a comfortable fowl house at an expense for material of one dollar per running foot. The house is ten feet long and seven feet wide, and cost, aside from labor in erecting it, a fraction less than ten dollars. I used hemlock lumber of good quality, costing eighteen dollars per 1000. My bill for material was about as follows: sixteen boards 1 foot wide and 16 feet long; six boards 6 inches wide and 16 feet long; two 3x4 scantling 14 feet long; two 2x3 scantling 16 feet long; fifty plastering lath; two sash, six lights of 8x10 glass; eight six-inch carriage bolts; one pair of small strap hinges and a latch; one hundred square feet of sheathing paper with caps, nails and paint for roof.

The house is put up after a plan of my own, each side being a section by itself, and can be easily taken down and moved by two strong men.

For front and back the lumber was cut as follows: six lengths of wide boards, six feet long, and ten lengths four feet long. For battens to answer instead of the usual frame-work I cut four lengths of the narrow boards 9 feet 10 inches long.

In nailing the back section together the upper batten was placed flush with end of boards and the lower one four inches above. On the front the upper batten is placed one inch below end of boards and the lower one eighteen inches above. The six lengths are nailed, three on each end of battens, a space of 4 feet being left in the centre of front for windows. The latter slide on the lower batten. They were put in and the space above and below filled in after the rest of the building was completed. To complete these sections, which were nailed together on the ground, two pieces five feet long and two seven feet long were cut from the 3x4 scantling. These were bolted on at the ends of the battens for corner posts. These posts are let down into the ground so that the back section touches the ground and the front is six inches above it. The two sections are set up and braced in position and the roof is next put on. For the roof the foot-wide boards are cut in two. Ten lengths of these and one of the six inch boards are required. The roof boards are nailed to two pieces of the 2x3 scantling, fastened at the proper level to the corner posts.

The sides were next closed up, a space two feet wide being left in one end for a door. The upper battens on the ends were made to run parallel with the roof, and the lower ones even with the ground.

The paper was laid on across the roof boards

and fastened by nailing plastering lath up and down every eighteen inches. It was painted once before being put on, and once afterwards with metallic brown paint. A strip of the paper was run around on the ends and back of the house inside, and the cracks were stripped outside with lath.

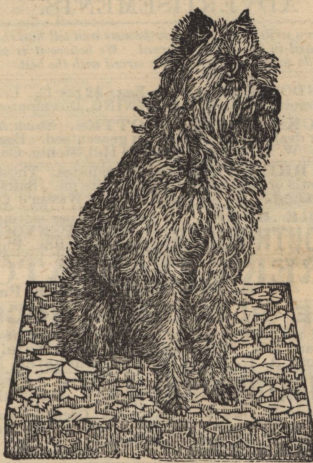
This house is substantially water and wind proof and has answered its purpose admirably. In its construction no lumber was wasted; indeed we scarcely had enough pieces left to boil a tea kettle.

ECONOMY.

THE HATCHING PROCESS.

Multitudes of little chicks will be coming out of their shell prisons this month into the big world, and it is well to consider how they may be taken care of in the best manner.

If the eggs have been marked with the date of



SCOTCH TERRIER.

setting and hatching, there will be no mistake as to the time when the chicks are due. During incubation the hens should be handled sufficiently to make them tame. Just before the chicks begin to come out the hens should have a dust bath and a good feed. This will make her more quiet and contented during the hatching period, and less liable to crush the eggs and trample on the chicks.

A practice approved by its success during a long experience, is to remove the chicks from the hen three times a day, morning, noon, and night, and to place them in a basket or box by the kitchen stove, wrapping them in woolen cloths. They will quickly dry off here, and will be out of danger from the feet of the hen. When the chicks are removed, the empty shells are taken out also, and if any eggs are smeared they are cleaned with warm water. Occasionally a hen proves to be so fidgety and clumsy that it is necessary to remove her eggs to another hen that is more gentle. Some of the eggs may be tardy in hatching. This is due, sometimes, to the excessively hard shell, which the chick has not strength enough to break, and if not released the chick will die. By placing the egg in water of a temperature of about 100°, the air sack will float out of the water. The beak of the chick will usually be found at the lower side of this air space. With the sharp point of a pen knife, carefully make an opening in the shell at this point. The beak will generally be seen protruding through the white membrane which envelopes the chick. Be careful not to break this membrane with the knife. Put the egg back under the mother, and, if not too much weakened by his former struggles, the little fellow will get out all right.

All this we are aware is contrary to the advice

commonly given, which is to let the hen alone during the hatching process, and not to attempt to help chicks out of the shell, for if they are not able to get out themselves they are weaklings and of no account.

Both our experience and observation are against such advice; especially in the case of the larger breeds of fowls. Hens that are wild, and light in weight, or, like games, are full of fight, it is just as well to let alone.

THE TURKEY HEN AS AN INCUBATOR.

The desire so generally felt to increase the number of chickens hatched and the amount of poultry produced for the markets is unquestionably in the right direction. This is why there is so much inquiry about incubators and artificial rearing.

The French have long had a method by which they utilized the turkey as an incubator, keeping her at work for months hatching brood after brood. The way they did it was this: The turkey was placed in a cage in which was a nest supplied with porcelain or glass eggs that would not break; the cage was darkened and finally the bird would settle down to incubation. The porcelain eggs were then removed and fresh eggs, two dozen at a time, placed under the turkey.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer tried this method of hatching, and is very enthusiastic over his success. We give his experience in his own words: "I took the turkey up and put her to work on artificial eggs for four days; then she became cross and broody. I fixed her nest and set her with 25 hen's eggs, giving her liberty to come off and feed at her will. She stuck to her work until she had the job accomplished; and out of 25 eggs she hatched 23 chicks. I took them from her and set her again with 31 eggs; hatched out 23 chickens. I then took her off and let her mother the chicks, and a more careful mother never lived. She would mother all the chickens that came to her. She stayed with them as long as they stayed with her. There is no trouble to get them to take charge of strange chicks; they would take to young geese or ducks if they would take to the turkey. Nothing can equal them as careful mothers; they will actually lift about the chicks as a cat does her kittens; and all the time she is sitting she may be laying, and thus pay for her keeping. This is the cheapest and most perfect way of hatching and rearing chickens ever found out, and will do away with all patent artificial incubators."

We suggest that some of our readers try what they can do with the turkey hen, and report results in the autumn.

FOOT NOTES.

With wet runs, exposure to cold winds and filthy coops to roost in, one can surely count on a "mysterious dispensation of Providence," to thin out the early hatched broods.

It is a good thing to teach the children to feed the chickens and gather the eggs. The little fellow in the



picture has begun early in life and has evidently gotten himself in a fix

The Scotch or Skye Terriers illustrated on this page are rough on rats and death to all varmints that prey on the poultry yards. They are not beautiful as is

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sale, 75c. per 15. Address: A. E. KAIGHN, Ellensburg, N. J.

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PURE BRED Langshan & P. Rock Cockerels & Eggs. Also Improved Common Sense Incubator. Eggs \$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 25. J. L. HARRIS, CUNNINGHAM, N. J.

P. Rocks, First-class stock and well-bred. Eggs from selected fowls, 12 for \$1; 25 for \$1.50. Satisfaction **Guaranteed**. Circulars Free. W. M. HELLMAN, Annville, Pa.

SPECKLED LEGHORNS. New and beautiful variety of fowls. Eggs, \$3 per setting of 13; \$5 per 25, carefully packed. Address JOHN T. SHALLY, Mt. Zion, Lebanon Co., Pa.

EXHIBITION WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from fowls winning 1st, 2d, 3d and Special Prizes at Madison Square Garden, New York City, January, 1884. Address **KNAPP BROS.**, Fabius, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

evident from the picture, but they are useful for poultry keepers to have around. We are indebted to W. H. Todd, of Vermillion, Ohio, for the use of the cut.

Little chicks need no feed until they are twenty-four hours old. Some of the brood may be late in hatching. In this case take the older ones and feed them by themselves. When all are hatched and when they have been dried and vitalized by the hen, remove to a nice, roomy, clean, warm coop. Feed the hen as much corn as she wants to eat and give her water. Feed the little things some bread crumbs, and corn meal or crushed wheat slightly moistened with sweet milk. Continue this for a few days, feeding a little at a time and often. As soon as the chicks can swallow whole wheat give them a feed of that in the evening. Coarsely ground or broken corn scalded is a good food for the broods. The morning feed should always be warm. Feed the little things apart from the hen or she will get more than her share. Give but little water. Keep the hen in the coop, and allow the chicks to run about in its vicinity. When they get cold they will return to be hovered and warmed. Keep things clean and neat in and about the coop, and close it up carefully every night. Visit it early in the morning with a nice warm breakfast for the chickens. It is work, but light work, to rear chickens, though care and regularity are necessary to success.

We have been taking your paper until lately, and have looked in vain for a cure for the gapes in chickens. I am bothered with it a great deal and would like you to give me a remedy for it if you have any. *Goshen, N. J.* JAMES CHESTER.

REPLY:—F. D. Curtis, Editor of our Live Stock department, says the easiest to apply and the best remedy for gapes he has ever tried, is caustic lime in a dry, powdered state. It may be either air or water slacked. Hold the chicken in the left hand, open its mouth by the thumb and fore-finger and with the other hand drop a pinch of lime into it. Hold in this position a few seconds, until it is obliged to breathe, when it will inhale some of the lime, then let it go. He says that in his experience, one application of the lime in this manner has cured every case of the gapes, some of them in the last stages.

This sensible bit of experience by Fanny Field in *Prairie Farmer*, is worthy of careful consideration by F. J. readers: "For very young chicks we make the clabbered milk into 'Dutch cheese' and use the whey to mix feed for older fowls and chickens. From the time they are a week old till sent to market for broilers our early chicks have all the milk, sweet or sour, or buttermilk, that they can drink. If the home supply of milk falls short of the demand we buy skim milk at two cents a quart, and consider it cheap at that. For laying hens in winter there is nothing better than a liberal supply of milk. A pan of warm milk, with a dash of pepper in it, every morning, will do more toward inducing hens to lay in cold weather than all the egg-food in creation. For fattening fowls we find that boiled vegetables mixed with milk and barley or cornmeal, will put on flesh at an astonishing rate."

Isaac Eyre says, "the best way to prevent or cure gapes in chickens, is to commence feeding them whole grains of corn as soon as they are old enough to swallow them—say two or three weeks old. The effort made by the chick to swallow the whole grain will kill the little red worms in the throat, which are the cause of the gapes, and it is easier and safer to kill the worms in that way than to attempt to take them from the throat with a bent horse hair, as is sometimes done."

It may be added that coarse cracked corn is very good feed for chicks very young, the coarser parts having somewhat the same effect as whole grains on older ones.

A good way to make a cheap and simple chicken nest is to take a common box about two feet high, one foot wide, and one foot deep; have the back to work on hinges, for which two strips of leather will do; nail on to the front a board half the height of the box, put two screw-eyes in top to hang it up. Then fill it with cut straw and you have a nest easy to clean. *Menlo Park, N. J.* L. H. L.

If one has several broods of chickens they ought to have the shelter of some glass roofing. They need not be confined under the glass all the time, but should have easy access to outdoor exercise if it is not too cold. A small building or shed after the style of a greenhouse will be found very convenient and useful in rearing early broods.

Spring is here now and the usual fight with filth and vermin in the poultry house will have to be renewed. If you would come off victorious you must begin in good time and in the right way. Keep the poultry house clean. This is easily done if you will only follow such directions as are given in these notes from time to time.

The nest of a sitting hen should be nearly flat at the bottom, so that the eggs will move easily when the hen puts her feet among them. If too rounding, the eggs will crowd together, and when biddy puts her foot down with the characteristic force of her sex, something has to give way, and usually it is the shells of the eggs.

What do you think of barley for hens, and how is the best way to feed it?—SAMUEL FRANCIS, *McLean, Pa.*

REPLY:—Barley is good for hens and is largely used in England. In this country, corn and wheat are cheaper, and just as good. It may be fed whole once a day.

The coops for young broods should have board bottoms and these should be separate from the coop. On clear days let the hen and her brood out; turn up

the coop and clean off the bottom thoroughly; let it dry and sprinkle on a layer of dry earth.

Sandy, porous soils are better for poultry than heavy clay soils, especially when the fowls must be confined in yards. Clay soils do very well where the surface drainage is good. In porous soils the rains will carry down the filth even when the surface is flat.

A lath fence made in sections of eight feet, and wired to light posts, makes a good temporary fence for a poultry yard. It is cheap and will last for several years. It will confine the heavier breeds.

Sun flowers are fashionable, so plant seed of the Russian variety. The chickens will enjoy the seed in the fall and it is good for them.

Feed sitting hens on corn. It digests slowly; is of an oily and heating nature, and much better than any other food for the purpose.

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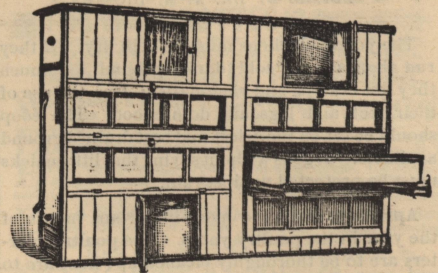
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EXPERIMENTAL PEAR ORCHARD.

A Valuable Record; The Result of Thirty Years' Trial of Fifty Varieties; Prepared Expressly for the Farm Journal

BY SAMUEL C. MOON.

RESPECTED EDITOR:—I herewith give the record of an experimental pear orchard in which over fifty of the most popular and highly recommended varieties were planted. My father started this orchard about thirty years ago and there have been occasional additions made down to the present time. The character of the soil is a fine rich sandy loam. Most of these varieties are still advertised and recommended in nursery catalogues. I give the result of experience with them in eastern Bucks county, thirty miles north of Philadelphia, for the benefit of readers.

The varieties which possess superior merit and have been very profitable, can be counted on the fingers. I would name Beurre Giffard, Buffum, Bartlett, Sheldon and Rutter, as being the most profitable. And as the second five, Early Catherine, Doyenne D'Ete, Abbott, Seckle, Natural or Choke.

I have always found a good market for fruit near home, in Trenton, N. J., and sell whatever grows on the trees; large and small, good, fair and indifferent. Where fruit can be disposed of in this way without much expense for freight, commissions &c., almost any kind of fruit trees (if not totally barren) will be profitable; that is, they will more than pay for the land which they occupy, but the pears which are really valuable for the majority of planters are very few.

The first and most essential requisite for a tree to be valuable is productiveness; second, size and appearance of fruit; third, time of ripening; very early and very late fruit bringing the highest price. Fourth, quality of fruit. Fine looking fruit will command a fair price even in a glutted market, regardless of its quality, when small or unattractive stock, although of the finest flavor, will go begging for a market, or rot.

Nearly every variety named in this list has been affected more or less with "blight" at some period. Those which have suffered least from it are Beurre Giffard, Buffum, Sheldon, Rutter, Chinese Sand, and natural fruit.

Those which have suffered most are Beurre D'Anjou, Lawrence, and Vicar of Winkfield.

The only remedy that I know for blight is to remove the injured branch and burn it; keep the tree growing vigorously and let it repair the loss. If a tree dies plant another; but "don't" grub out an old pear root while there is life in it. It will send up a sucker that will soon commence bearing or form an excellent stock for grafting.

Pear trees seldom need trimming after they get to bearing, except cutting out dead wood, if there is any. Beurre Giffard and Manning's Elizabeth, two of the best pears, and some others, are feeble growers while young, requiring several years to come into bearing; but are vigorous and soon become productive if worked into the top of a thrifty large tree.

I believe the best condition for a pear orchard is to keep the land in sod and never plow it, but not allow the grass to grow within two or three feet of the trunks of the trees; keep this circle mulched with manure, leaves or stones. Manure the land liberally once in three or four years. Allow hogs to root in the orchard and devour all defective fruit. Seckle pears especially are larger, fairer, and higher colored when grown in sod than in cultivated land.

There are a great many varieties which under very high cultivation are productive and reliable, the fruit is of the finest appearance and most delicious flavor, but with ordinary cultivation they are unproductive, or so inferior in some important qualities as to be practically worthless. Consequently we have the most contradictory reports concerning them.

Beurre Clairgeau is a pear of this character. I have never seen a perfect specimen ripen from my own orchard. The trees have frequently borne large crops of fruit, but it invariably blights with rusty spots and falls prematurely. A near neighbor who has trees on sandy land considers it one of the finest and most profitable.

I cite two other examples of this: Mad. Dix is usually a shy bearer and the fruit cracks and falls prematurely, very few attaining perfection. By way of experiment one season a barrel of liquid manure was kept under a tree of this variety and a liberal dose applied every fortnight during the summer. The result was a splendid crop of delicious fruit of the finest quality.

Belle Lucrative is productive, always very juicy and sugary, and when in perfection is of the first quality, but is frequently lacking in richness and delicious flavor; it is then but little better than sugar and water. Its color is very detrimental to its value as a market pear. It is "green" and unattractive when ripe and "won't sell." Last summer a farmer brought the finest Belle Lucratives that I ever saw to market, peddled around the town in a vain endeavor to sell them, and finally traded them for watermelons at the rate of two melons (worth ten cents each) per bushel. The fruit was splendid, but all the farmer's efforts would not persuade the citizens that they were anything more than "green pears."

Such pears as these are appreciated by amateurs who want the best fruit that can be grown and are

willing to bestow the necessary labor to procure it regardless of expense, but they are not profitable for the majority of planters.

- * Varieties which require high culture and are then exceptionally fine but ordinarily are inferior or worthless.
- a Varieties which are very good, productive and profitable.
- b Varieties which are good and valuable.
- c Variable; varieties which are frequently very fine and excellent, but not reliable, or at least inferior to some other varieties which ripen at the same time.
- d Varieties which are productive but drop their fruit prematurely and therefore of little value.
- e Worthless or unproductive.

- a Abbott, Bartlett, Buffum, Beurre Giffard, Doyenne D'Ete, Early Catherine, Manning's Elizabeth, Rutter, Seckle, Natural or Choke, Sheldon.
- b Beurre D'Anjou, Brandywine, Doyenne Boussois, St. Michael of Archangel, Madeline, Howell.
- c Ananas D'Ete, or Summer Pineapple. Belle Lucrative, Beurre Superfine, Bloodgood, Chinese Sand, Dearborn's Seedling, Flemish Beauty, Golden Beurre of Bilboa, Juliette, Kingessing, Louise Bonne de Jersey.
- d Onondago or Swan's Orange, Osband's Summer, Ott, Pratt, Rostiezer, St. Guislin, Washington.
- e Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre Bosc, Feaster or Bleeker's Meadow, Kirtland, Lawrence, Marie Louise, Paradise D'Autumn, Madam Dix, Tyson, Urbanist, Vicar of Winkfield, Winter Nellis.
- f Beurre D'Arenburg, Beurre Gris D'Hiver, Noveau, Glout Meeau, White Doyenne or Virgileau of N.Y., Old Butter Pear of Pa.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

*Tops and marbles, both together,
Come with breezy, bright, March weather.
Spin them, spin them on the ground;
Snip them, snap them, all around.*

St. Nicholas.

When is a boat smaller than a bonnet? When she is cap-sized, of course.

H. Lindley, of Sylvania, Indiana, a boy 8 years old, forms 64 words from the letters in the word "thread." Good.

A better mucilage than you can buy can be made by dissolving cherry gum in water; tell the readers of the F. J. to try it. J. WILLIS, Toughancock Falls, N. Y.

A German at a restaurant was eating Limburger cheese. A small boy who sat next him turned to his mother and said, "Mamma, I wish I was deaf and dumb in my nose!"

We trust the boys and girls of the farm will be allowed a small piece of ground this spring from which they may have all the proceeds. Berries—especially strawberries—and vegetables may be grown upon it. This is the way to make the young folks stick to the farm.

The sedate individual whose likeness is here given was, a good while ago, a farmer's boy, but now is Editor of the FARM JOURNAL. We promised to publish this picture a few months ago and the portrait appears to redeem the promise. Consider, while it was being put



in the paper, that we were away off somewhere and had no hand in the work; to this spare our blushes. Of the subject here portrayed we can say but little. When on the farm, he did as other sons of industrious farmers, turned his hand to every sort of work, winter and summer, except during the school season, which continued until he was 17 years of age. At 18 he taught school two terms, and at 22, in partnership with a schoolmate, bought out a local newspaper, and became a publisher, and has continued a publisher ever since. He cannot truthfully say that he liked very hard work on the farm, though he did a good deal of it; but delights in the duties and toils of an editor's sanctum. Lack of space precludes further details upon this interesting topic.

Out-of-door work for girls means health, many other pleasant things, and some ways of earning money. It means gardening, and going berrying, harvesting apples, and gathering grapes, raising strawberries, and currants, and other small fruits, taking care of lambs and poultry, young calves, and bees,—and why not?

There are thousands of girls who want employment which shall help them to a little money, and this is better than going to over-crowded cities to stand in a store, or learn dress-making. Even if they do not need to earn their living, they will be happier with some special labor that it is their duty to attend to.

No part of bee-keeping, for instance, requires labor or strength. Any girl, who can be in the open air an hour or two daily, may take care of fifty or a hundred hives, and though we would have her understand all about house-keeping there is no need that she should spend all of her time in cooking, washing dishes, sweeping and ironing, if she can earn in some broader, pleasanter way the money to hire a stout servant girl to do the drudgery.

GAME OF BEAN-BAG.

Here is an evening game full of fun. It is called "Bean-bag," and is thus described:—First, a board three feet long and one and a half feet wide, smooth on one side (if a board of the desired width cannot be found two can be cleated together on the under side). One end of the board rests on the floor and the other is raised about nine inches by means of a prop, so it presents a sloping surface to the player. Nine inches from the top a hole six inches square is cut. Next make five cloth bags six inches square (when finished) and loosely fill them with beans, and one bag (called "Jumbo") size by ten inches. Each player

stands five to eight spaces from the board and throws all the bags, trying to make them go through the hole. Every bag going through the hole counts the player ten; those landing on the platform count five each, and all falling on the floor discount ten. "Jumbo" must be thrown last and counts or discounts twice as much as one of the smaller bags. Any number of persons can play, but if the party is a large one captains may be appointed and sides chosen. The limit of the game is usually five hundred.

Marble walls as white as milk,
Lined within as soft as silk;
Where within a crystal clear,
A golden apple doth appear. AN EGG.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

When you write to an advertiser be sure and tell him that you read his card in the Farm Journal. We believe it is to your interest to do so, as our readers are served with the best.

FARMS—150 Delaware Fruit and Grain Farms Cheap. Catalogues free. A. P. GRIFFITH, Smyrna, Delaware.

WANTED YOUNG MEN to learn telegraphy. Paying situations guaranteed. Send for terms. COMMERCIAL R. R. TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FRIENDS! If you are in any way interested in **BEES OR HONEY** we will, with pleasure, send you a sample copy of our **MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE**, with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Artificial Comb, Section Honey Boxes, all the books and journals, and everything pertaining to Bee Culture. **Nothing Patented.** Simply send your address, written plainly, to A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

THE S. R. NYE IMPROVED BAY STATE RAKE



TRY IT! and you will use no other. **COSTS LESS for REPAIRS.** Circulars free.

ITS LEADING MERITS ARE That it will not scratch your ground. Needs no adjustment, but will rake clean on all surfaces. Will not scatter at the ends. Will form a windrow in heavy or green grass. Is easily held down while at work. Will dump easily. Will ride easily. Will turn easily. Will make less noise, and is the most expensively built and handsomest Rake in the market.

BELCHER & TAYLOR AGRI. TOOL CO. BOX 600, CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

SEED CORN!

For **ENSILAGE or GREEN Fodder.** 15 ft. high. 45 to 50 tons per acre not unusual. Stock eat stalks and all, clean. Sample and price by mail. Dairy goods. Instantaneous Cream Separator. BURRELL & WHITMAN, Little Falls, N. Y.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR of the ALBANY SEED STORE!

SUNRISE Is the Best EARLY POTATO

yet introduced. Fit for table in 50 days from planting. Produced 450 bushels to the Acre. Per pound, by mail, 50 cents. Per peck, 75 cents. Per bushel, \$2.50. Per barrel, \$5. **CAUTION!** As another potato has been offered as our **SUNRISE**, we are obliged to caution the public, as the only true **Sunrise** comes from us, or from Seed purchased from us. **PRICE & KNICKERBOCKER, ALBANY, NEW YORK**

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG CO.

Makers of all styles of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS, SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS & SADDLES

No. 1. Team Harness \$25 We employ no agents, and if what you order is not satisfactory, we pay all expenses.

No. 42. Buggy (see cut) is just the same as others sell at \$130. Top Buggies at \$90, fine as usually sold for \$125 to \$140.

Our Harness are all No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, \$8.50 to \$20. Everything fully warranted. Before buying, send for our Illustrated 80-page Catalogue free. Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, Elkhart, Indiana.

We Retail at Wholesale Prices. **SHIP ANYWHERE WITH PRIVILEGE OF Examining Before Buying.**

"THE GOLDEN BELT"

KANSAS LANDS **STOCK RAISING** **WOOL GROWING** **FRUIT**

Buffalo Grass Pasture Summer and Winter. Unsurpassed for Climate, Grasses, Water.

200,000,000 Bus. Corn. 30,000,000 Wheat. The best in the Eastern Market.

Pamphlets and Maps free. **B. McALLASTER, Land Commis'r, Kansas City, Mo.**

SALESMEN WANTED!!

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT for HONEST, ENERGETIC MEN. Salary and Expenses.

All the most desirable Fruits and Ornamentals. New England applicants address us at Boston, Mass. New Jersey, Pa., Del., Md. and Va., at Philadelphia, Pa. York State, Ohio and west, at Geneva, N. Y.

R. G. CHASE & CO., Nurserymen. Trees—(8 to 12 inches) By Mail, 12 Spanish or 15 American for \$1.00. Send for New Nursery catalogue free. W. M. H. MOON, Morrisville, Pa.

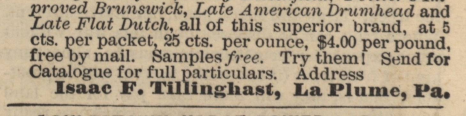
CHESTNUT

If you want to grow Better **CABBAGE** Try this brand of Seeds.

They are produced by years of careful selection from the very best strains of American varieties, grown and seeded on Puget Sound, which has a climate and soil more perfectly adapted to perfecting the Cabbage than any other in the world, and are grown by ourselves, so that we know they are right. They are the largest and plumpest seeds and produce the thricest plants and finest heads of any in the world. We can now supply True Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Bleichfield, Fottler's Improved Brunswick, Late American Drumhead and Late Flat Dutch, all of this superior brand, at 5 cts. per packet, 25 cts. per ounce, \$4.00 per pound, free by mail. Samples free. Try them! Send for Catalogue for full particulars. Address

Isaac F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Pa.

DOYLESTOWN HORSE POWER



With either regular incline or level tread track, has the simplest and most efficient governor made. The **Doylestown Junior Thresher and Cleaner** has no superior. For Illustrated Catalogue address sole manufacturer, **DANIEL HULSHIZER, Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa.**

DARNELL'S PATENT FURROWER & MARKER



Cannot be choked. Runs steadily. Gauge adjustable to all inequalities of ground. Opens a better row in either soft or hard ground than any other Marker. Leaves the earth well pulverized at bottom of furrow. Marks any width from 2 1/2 to 5 feet, and from a mere mark to 6 inches deep.

"Take pleasure in recommending it. It does the business; is well made and will last for years." J. S. Collins, Moorestown, N. J. "It far exceeds my expectations. If the real merits of this cheap implement were known to potato growers alone, the sales would be immense." E. L. Coy, Pres. Wash. Co. (N. Y.) Agr. Society

H. W. DOUGHTEN Manufacturer, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J.

OUR EDITORIAL PLAN.

It is our constant endeavor to treat all subjects in season; to be concise and to the point; to be practical rather than theoretical; to exclude long-winded discussions and fine-spun theories of fancy farmers; in short, to give our readers CREAM, not skim-milk.

The Editor was born on a farm and reared at the plow handles, and our contributors are mostly practical men and women, who write with their sleeves rolled up, and who briefly and plainly tell the best and most profitable way of doing things on the Farm and in the House, as learned from actual experience.

It is through strict adherence to this plan, in every department, that we are enabled to present as much useful information as the papers costing from four to eight times as much.

WILMER ATKINSON, Editor.

Helpers:—John A. Woodward, A. M. Dickie, B. R. Black, F. D. Curtis and Abby Speakman.

FARM JOURNAL.

(UNLIKE ANY OTHER PAPER.)

PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO, APRIL, 1884.

The Farm Journal has a larger circulation in the East than any weekly or other monthly agricultural journal.

It also has a larger circulation in the West than any weekly or other monthly agricultural journal.

It has more actual subscribers than any other agricultural paper in the United States or in the World.

We offer in Proof—Open Subscription Books.

Subscriptions for this paper may be left in person at either the Philadelphia or Chicago office. Those sent by mail should be directed to Philadelphia.

Advertisements are received at either office, and have the benefit of the entire Eastern and Western circulation.

New England milk producers have got their backs up.

Build a tenant house. Pleasant homes for working people is what the country needs.

Peas are of two classes, the round and the wrinkled. The latter kind, if sown in cold, wet soil, will rot; the round peas are hardy, and may be sown as soon as the ground thaws.

If our Western brethren who till the soil had carefully saved their barn-yard manure for the past forty years and applied it to their farms, their soil would not need draining half as bad as it now does, and they could grow eighty bushels of corn where they grow thirty. Now, turn over a new leaf.

Once more we give our readers twenty pages instead of sixteen. Sixteen is what we charge for. The extra four are to receive the extra advertisements that crowd us at this season. The reading matter space is not contracted a single inch, but on the other hand it is enlarged nearly one page. This is simply "Fair Play."

Cabbage can be grown on any good land, provided it is well manured. No soil is more suitable than freshly turned sod properly prepared. To perfect the large varieties a deep rich soil and abundance of manure are necessary. The Winningstad will flourish on light soil and make hard heads under almost any conditions.

Celery as a field crop pays well on the right sort of soil and under proper cultivation. Any rich moist loam capable of holding manure will grow it. To raise big crops the ground must be very rich. We mean by this that sixty two-horse loads of well rotted stable manure to the acre, well worked in, is none too much to put on the ground where celery is to be grown. Plant on this ground after manuring, early potatoes or early cabbage, and keep them clean. After this crop is removed plow and prepare for celery. Apply the same dose every year and look for a crop of celery every time.

Experience has taught many farmers the importance of corn fodder to furnish food during the dry weather in summer and after the frosts of autumn. It will fill the stomachs and the milk pails which otherwise might go empty. Put in a lot of it. It never will come amiss East or West. Plant in drills and not so thickly but that



JOSEPH HARRIS.

the stalks will grow naturally, so as to make small ears. Thus there is a better development of sugar and the juices are richer. When sown broadcast the stalks are soft and lacking in substance, and not half so valuable. Sweet corn is the best, and early and later varieties will lengthen out the season and give a greater benefit. The farmer who acts on the above hints need not worry about drouth or poor stock.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about testing, upon its Frederick Division, in co-operation with The U. S. Signal Service, a system of weather signals to be attached to the early passenger trains running out into the various farming regions of the country. There are possibilities in this of great service to the farmers, and we commend the Pennsylvania Company for its share in the experiment.

Persian Proverb.
*They always win the golden day
Who listen much and little say.*



(Gentle and harmless at ordinary times, but alert and savage when tramps and swindlers come in at the front gate.)

Beware of the "Mutual Union Improvement Co.," headquarters, New York City.

The Western Rural of recent date says, "Mrs. Lizzie Cotton is a man and one of the most ancient and persistent frauds in this country." The bee man.

Foreign land companies, and individuals, own 20,747,000 acres of Uncle Sam's territory, mostly in large blocks. Planting Dukedom, we suppose.

The Farming World criticises D. C. Wildey, of Albany, N. Y., who sells grape-vines, alleging that he don't pay its bill of \$1.40. Do our readers know anything of his standing and reliability?

Well, if anybody who happens to read this, has invested in some of the lottery newspaper enterprises, won't he please tell us if he was not swindled? Whose fingers were burnt and how badly?

"Glucose kills bees," says an exchange. This is to be regretted. Now, the "honey manufacturers" will be compelled to use the glucose straight. Here-tofore they filtered it through the bees, and we rather preferred it that way. It saved appearances, anyway.

The Wisconsin State Agricultural Society indefinitely postponed the discussion of the subject of selling intoxicating drinks at its annual fair. Now it is in order for the good people of Wisconsin to "indefinitely postpone" the attendance upon the fair.

How would it do to have an experiment station for testing the "agricultural papers" (and religious ones too, for that matter) and showing up those that are filled with fraudulent or filthy advertisements, or are mere advertising adjuncts to some seed, or implement, or other business?

H. M. Smith, representing an Ohio nursery, has been canvassing parts of Kansas selling apple trees at 50

cents apiece, claiming that they are different from other trees, viz: that the "wood is nearly all white and very hard, and will bear much younger than common trees." So A. D. H. K., of Newton, informs us. Of course such representations are fraudulent and whoever makes them should be driven off the place.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Joseph Harris, whose name is as "familiar as household words" to the farming public, is as modest as he is eminent, and we have had no little difficulty in convincing him that his many thousands of readers, every one of whom is his friend, have a right to see what he looks like. We take great pleasure in presenting the first portrait of him that has ever been made public.

Mr. Harris was born at Shawbury, in Shropshire, England, June 9, 1828, and was the second of a family of ten children. His father was a farmer, and a good one. Mr. Harris received an excellent education, and spent two years at the celebrated experimental farm at Rothamstead, with Messrs. Lawes & Gilbert. In 1850 he came to this country, and immediately went to farming on "Moreton Farm," where he now lives, and which he named after the old home farm in England. In that year he began writing, his first article appearing in the Genesee Farmer, and won the prize offered by the N. Y. Ag. Society, for the best essay on Superphosphate. In 1852 he was chosen one of the editors of the Genesee Farmer, James Vick being publisher, and Patrick Barry editor of the Horticultural Department. Since then he has been writing about all the time, always with great profit to his readers, and is at it yet, when other avocations give him opportunity, though he says he "would rather hoe than write." Of books he has written "Harris on the Pig," (he always insists that the publishers gave it that title) "Talkson Manures," and "Gardening for Young and Old." At the time of our visit with Mr. H., last fall, he was writing a new book on "Draining and Tillage," which he expects to finish at his leisure, of which he does not have a superabundance. He personally manages his farm of over 250 acres, 6 miles out from Rochester, and while he grows as many and as good (better) farm crops as ever, he is annually devoting more and more acres to growing garden seeds upon a large scale. When Cornell University was started, Mr. H. was elected the first Prof. of Agriculture, and a few years ago the Michigan University bestowed upon him the degree of M. S.

Mr. Harris is one of the most genial and enjoyable of men, is not only the head, but the life of a delightful home—made all the more delightful and homelike by the grace and culture of his charming wife—and carries his 56 years as though they were less than two-score. The late George Geddes once said of his children, of whom he has four, one son and three daughters, that they were the best crop his farm produced. Two brothers, and his mother, now 83 years of age, live in Rochester.

In 1879 Mr. H. re-visited England, and was the recipient of distinguished honors at the hands of the leading agriculturists of the country, but he returned firm in the conviction that the new "Moreton Farm" is better than the old.

TOPICS IN SEASON.

THE OUTLOOK.

Small fruits seem badly winter-killed in the Northwest.

The winter has been a calamitous one to fruit buds and fruit trees. A big crop of fruit for 1884 is out of the question. Yet there may be a paying crop. Let us be thankful for the possibility.

Speaking of the terrors of the February weather, B. F. J., says if these excesses in deforesting the country go on, if tile drainage increases as it has for the last five years, the channels and bottoms of the Ohio, and rivers tributary to it, will become uninhabitable, being torments in the wet season and deserts in the dry.

Because the price of potatoes is low now is that any sign it will be low next year? Not at all. This is the year to plant. (We just whisper this into the sound ear of the F. J. subscriber not intending any one else to hear it.)

To the man who has judgment, energy and muscle to back it, New England offers as great inducements as any part of the farming world. Land can be bought there from ten to twenty dollars per acre, with good houses, sheds, barns, plenty of wood and good pure running water, and all other necessary conveniences thrown in.

The price of canned goods is advancing very slowly, and packers are undecided what to do in the future. Some are in doubt whether to pack any goods at all during 1884, while others have concluded to work at only half their full capacity. The outlook is that tomatoes will not be contracted at more than five or six dollars per ton. (From a Delaware paper.)

As the inhabitants of a country increase, meat prices increase, because meat is in thickly

settled countries always one of the most costly articles of food. As prices increase, the masses seek the cheaper kinds. Mutton is one of the cheapest. It is becoming more and more sought year by year. The use of wool will certainly not decline. Hence those who earliest pay attention to those breeds of sheep adapted to their localities, in connection with other stock, will earliest reap the full reward of their endeavors.—Breeder's Gazette.

Nothing but a warm and wet spring will save the winter wheat. Considering the present state of the crop as a bad one, the plants being weak and backward, I think an application of 200 or even 100 pounds of soluble bone-dust or superphosphate of lime per acre, will save many fields from ruin and greatly benefit all. If the superphosphate or bone-dust is applied it ought to be done at once—sown broadcast—the field then harrowed, if it is not too wet, and subsequently rolled.—B. F. J., in Home and Farm.

THE FARM.

*Sweet May lies fresh before us,
To life the young flowers leap,
And through the heavens blue o'er us
The rosy cloudlets sweep.*

For seeding a door-yard or lawn use Kentucky blue grass. This is about the only kind that is needed.

The plain farmer who has a fortune to make and none to lose, had as well keep out of sorghum—probably.

To kill smut on seed corn soak it for fifteen minutes in brine strong enough to bear an egg, and as hot as the hand will bear. Stir it up well and skim off the foul stuff that rises to the top. Take it out, spread thin, and dry with ashes or slacked lime or plaster. It should be planted within a day or two. A. B. Allen contributes this to the Rural New Yorker.

The farmer is now busy in selecting or securing his seed for spring sowing. This is very important. Very soon he will be busy in preparing the fall plowed ground for the seed. This is extremely important work, for unless it is done well, good seed is thrown away. The best implement for this work is beyond a question the "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler, because it avoids the necessity of spring cross plowing, makes the soil mellow and fine to just the right depth for covering the seed. The seed may be sown on the plowed surface and then worked over with the "Acme" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler, which stirs and levels the soil and covers the seed, and does it all in the most perfect manner at one and the same operation.

The value of permanent pasture is not appreciated as it should be, and mainly, we apprehend, for want of knowledge and experience. The vast majority of farms have certain pieces or sections which do not pay as they are now managed, but which would yield handsome dividends if properly prepared, put in grass, and used as permanent pasture. In certain localities, and under certain circumstances soiling will unquestionably prove profitable, but upon the vast majority of the farms of the country, the time-honored plan of grazing must be depended upon for the summer feeding of the stock. With all the innovations and improvements in farming, it is still true that "fat pastures make fat pockets," and "heavy meadows make happy farmers."

Custom generally sanctions only the growth of Timothy, the Clovers, Blue Grass, and, in a limited way, Orchard Grass for these purposes; but enlightened research, intelligently conducted experiments have shown that very many more of our great family of grasses can be used to advantage. Thus, in their proper places and seasons these are the best, "but at the same time there are other sorts which produce feed either before these have come to maturity or after they are done, and which are of equal value for grazing purposes." Among others are rye grass of two or three sorts, red top, meadow fox-tail, two or three fescues, oat grass, &c., mixtures of which, with those already mentioned, in proportions suited to the character of land upon which they are sown, will yield larger and more nutritious crops, lasting through a very much longer season than any one or two of them.

Some of these mature early, others later, occupying the ground at different times, thus lengthening the season, and practically producing several successive crops, not the least advantage of which, perhaps, will be found in keeping the ground covered and shaded at all times. The advantages of this are too manifest to require that we should urge them upon FARM JOURNAL readers, and they hold good for hay as well as pasture, for "that which animals will eat green they will eat dry."

We append two tables, giving the kinds and proportions which experience approves, and for which we are indebted to the Breeder's Gazette.

Good Meadow Soils.

	Seed for hay (pounds).	Hay and pasture (pounds).
1 Timothy.....	12	8
2 Red clover (biennial).....	8	4
3 " (perennial).....	0	4
4 Orchard grass.....	0	8
5 Meadow fescue.....	2	3
6 Meadow fox-tail.....	0	3
7 Blue grass.....	0	5
8 Red-top.....	3	3
9 Rye grass.....	4	2
10 Fowl meadow.....	2	4
11 White clover.....	0	4
Total.....	27	48

This gives seven varieties for hay, and eleven for hay and pasture.

Sandy loams and other dry soils.

	Seed for hay (pounds).	Hay and pasture (pounds).
Blue grass.....	0	5
Red clover.....	0	6
Sheep's fescue.....	0	4
Purple fescue.....	4	4
Orchard grass.....	4	6
Fall-oat grass.....	6	6
Hard fescue.....	4	4
Rough-stalked meadow grass.....	4	4
Crested dog's tail.....	2	2
Red-top.....	0	4
Total.....	32	45

Other mixtures could be given, adapted to various soils, and the list of varieties might be largely increased. In addition, Mr. Wm. Rennie, of Toronto, Canada, and Mr. Batchelor, of Utica, N. Y., sell mixtures already prepared, which are said to give good results.

To prevent bee-hive covers from leaking, tack on flour sacks and give them too good coats of paint, and they will stand out doors for years and not leak a drop.—A YANKEE, New Portage, O.

If farmers would use Kainit, say 300 pounds to the acre, in connection with Charleston rock, as it is now ground, in top-dressing their pasture lands, they would be pleased and profited.

THE TRUCK GARDEN.

Carefully save the soot and fine ashes when the stoves are taken down for the Spring cleaning. It will prove very useful when bug-time comes along.

The seed of egg plants should be sown early this month for the farmer's garden. It does not germinate freely, and the plants are tender. If there is a plant grower in your neighborhood, buy plants of him.

The Crescent, when fertilized by the Wilson, is small, dark colored, very firm and acid. When fertilized by the Jucunda, it is larger and much better flavored. When fertilized by the Sharpless, it is large, but light colored. Hale says so.

It is best to grow one's own celery plants when large quantities are needed. From March 20th to April 15th is the proper season in the Middle States. Soak seed four or five days in warm water, drain and mix with dry clean sand. Mix in a few radish seed. Sow plenty of seed. The radish seed will come up quick and mark the rows so they can be worked before the celery appears.

This is the way I plant melons and such tender plants as are difficult to transplant: Take eggs, make a big hole in the large end and a small one in the small end, blow out the contents, fill the shell with rich soil, plant 5 or 6 melon seeds in each, set in a box and fill in around the rows of shells with earth, water enough to keep moist; don't pour any water in the shells or the ground will bake. As the weather gets warmer set box in sun sheltered from wind, thin to 2 plants in a shell, when weather is warm enough lift the shells. Crush them carefully and transplant. Every one will grow. R. J. W. M.

Carefulness in writing orders for seeds, plants, implements, &c., should be observed. Always write your post-office, county and state in full. This advice is trite, but the many letters we receive, which can be located only by their postmarks, shows how greatly such a caution is needed. State the amount of money inclosed and in what form it is sent; then be sure to put the full amount in the envelope. Write legibly and state your wants in as few words as possible. Give full directions for shipping, and invariably sign your own name in full. Use the order sheet accompanying catalogues. Send in your orders as early as convenient, and thus save vexatious delays. Practice these suggestions and avoid many, sometimes costly, mistakes. This is the

advice given by N. E. Homestead to its readers. It is good advice. We add "mention the F. J. when you order any thing of advertisers, because advertisers expect to send the very best they have to F. J. subscribers."

For currant cuttings select one-year shoots, 7 or 8 inches long, more or less, cut off close to the old wood, and plant as early in spring as the soil becomes capable of being worked mellow, about two-thirds of the length in the soil, which is to be packed firmly about the whole length buried. As shoots are apt to spring from the buds, all should be cut off which are below the surface, as in the annexed cut. The best time to cut the shoots from the parent bush is late in autumn, but they may be cut early in spring and set out at once, and in either case they usually succeed well. The above, with the engraving, we credit Country Gentleman.



Tomato plants bought of those who grow them for sale are apt to be quite tall and spindling, from having been crowded in the seed-bed or cold frame. If only the root is set in the ground, the wind will often whip the life out of them. The better plan is to lay the stalk down nearly horizontal and cover it with earth to within three or four inches of the top, which should be given an upright position. Roots will put out all along that portion of the stem buried, and it will make a much stronger growth than if the roots alone were placed in the ground. Says Tillinghast.

THE ORCHARD.

E. H. Judd, a successful market gardener and fruit grower of South Hadly, Mass., has found that leaf-blight or premature dropping of the leaves on pear trees, can be successfully treated by giving the ground in which they stand a liberal application of fish guano and potash to be sowed in early Spring, and well worked in to the land.

Belchertown, Mass.

A. B. H.

R. Johnson, of Delaware, writes that the trouble which led to the withdrawal of his advertisement from our columns was "about a lot of second class apple trees which he sold a dealer at four cents apiece last April." He says "interested persons can ascertain my standing through P. M. and the county officials in Sussex County, Delaware." We have nothing whatever to say against Mr. Johnson's standing.

Knife work is an important part of tree planting. Novices want to see many and long fibrous roots, and they leave these on, huddling them into the hole as best they can. The experienced planter looks to the woody frame of the root—the firm branches. If they are entire and in good order, if a scrape with the thumb nail discloses fresh-colored bark, not discolored like an old bruise on an apple, all is right; the fine fibres are cut off close because they would perish, at any rate, and their dead ends would seriously obstruct the issue of fresh roots. After the tree is firmly planted the knowing adept reduces the top, often to a mere shortened pole or rod. So says N. Y. Tribune.

GRAPE CULTURE.

BY JABEZ FISHER.

A consideration of some of the essentials that go to produce successful grape culture, as drawn from thirty years experience in Northern Massachusetts.

VINES.

The best vines are those grown from cuttings having two eyes, in which a single system of roots radiate from the lower eye like the spokes of a wheel, and the vine grows out of the top bud, (see illustration). One year old vines are to be preferred in all cases, if first-class, even if two years old, root pruned and transplanted vines should be offered at the same price.

PLANTING.

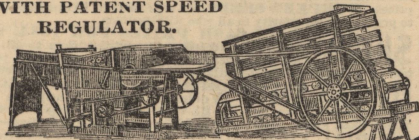
In planting these vines, the single tier of roots should be set as low in the ground as may be and keep the

OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF THE MOST APPROVED Implements AND Machines REQUIRED FOR THE FARM OR GARDEN,

Will be mailed on receipt of a 2 cent stamp.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt St.,
NEW YORK.

Heebner's Patent Level-Tread Horse Powers. WITH PATENT SPEED REGULATOR.



Heebner's Improved Threshing Machine. Fully warranted. Sole owners of Level-tread Patents. All others infringements. Feed Cutter and Crusher. Best Field Roller ever made. Send for circular.

HEEBNER & SONS, Lansdale, Pa.



Pat. Dec. 18, '83. Made of iron, strongest, simplest, most durable, easiest operated, the best machine made. Try it and you will buy it. Agents Wanted. LAMBOEN ROAD MACHINE CO., Limited, Media, Pa.

upper node, from which the vine has started, out of the ground, so that new roots will not grow from it. Unless this precaution is taken, a new upper tier of roots thus encouraged to grow will, after a time, usurp and displace the others, and the action of frost in clayey soil will gradually, and sometimes in a single winter, throw the vine out of ground and expose these upper roots in an injurious way, and this condition remains permanent. The best time of year is that which occurs first, always premising that the soil should be mellow and friable, and if in autumn, a shovelful of loam should be used so as to completely bury the two or three buds only that are left upon the vine above the surface. The earlier in autumn or spring that the work is done, the better, providing the conditions are as stated.

DISTANCES.

The distances at which vines should be set will depend somewhat upon the strength of the soil and the mode of training adopted. If in all respects as before advised, the best distance is believed to be primarily, in rows eight feet apart with the vines six feet apart in the rows which preferably run North and South. It will be a matter of great convenience to have the rows consist of but twenty-five vines, thus occupying one hundred and forty-four feet in length; then by omitting one vine, a space of twelve feet will be left for access between two vineyards. If circumstances favor, or rather if they seem to require, as the vines get age and strength, each alternate vine, including the two end ones in each row, may be removed, thus leaving twelve vines in each that will stand eight by twelve feet apart.

CULTIVATION.

Almost any hoed crop may be grown in the vineyard for one or two years if an equivalent amount of fertilization be given, but after this time grape vines only. Many and various are the implements that have been tried for cultivation and discarded. The plow is here inadmissible. Cultivation should be shallow, perhaps two inches is ample, and this should be done in a way that will not disturb the larger roots, the great body of which lie from three to six inches deep. The last summer's experience has proved the one horse 'Acme' harrow to be exactly the thing. It is an implement that disturbs the soil from one to five inches deep at the will of the driver, or in hard ground the rider, and never cuts off the larger roots even if lying at the surface. Cultivation should begin each year as soon as the ground will pulverize in the spring and be renewed after every packing rain, or in the absence of rain, before a crop of weeds has time to show the third leaf. (Training and pruning next month.)

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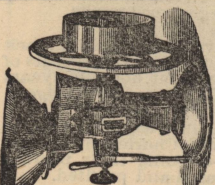
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THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Homes of a Nation are its Strongest Forts.



Each day comes to us a new leaf in the book of life, and we can write what we will on its pure white pages.

*How often the friends we hold dearest
Their noblest emotions conceal;
And bosoms the purest, sincerest,
Have secrets they cannot reveal!
We none of us know one another,
And oft into error may fall;
Then let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak not about him at all.*

We are born, we live for a little while, we die and then we disappear. Here and there our name and perchance one or two of our acts are preserved in some faithful heart; but the ceaseless procession of decay and dissolution moves on, and very soon that faithful heart itself ceases to beat and our only monument is itself plunged into oblivion.

God has given something more than the grave to the children of men. He blesses the earth once in every twelve months with a Spring time; and seeing the marvellous resurrection throughout the whole range of nature we catch the clue and our faith revives and we take courage. God gave the Spring as a sign and a comfort—as a perpetual witness that though we die yet we, too, shall live again.

ARE HUSBANDS MORE BOTHER THAN THEY ARE WORTH?

MARY SIDNEY.

In discoursing on the beauty of single blessedness, a young lively lady once said to me—"just think how much of her life a married woman has to spend in waiting on her husband, in cleaning up and setting things to rights after him, in mending his clothes and such; it don't pay." This view of the case stunned me for a moment; it was an idea I had not thought of; but a vision of muddy boots, tumbled papers, shirts without buttons, and stockings without heels, hastily presented itself, and a long line of my used up mops and brooms, and scrubbing brushes, rose up like ghosts before me, and I could only say, yes, I suppose she does. Although her remark was true in the main, it didn't sound quite right, it seemed to make woman a mere waiter for her husband. But I was glad of this much, that there was at least one single lady contented and happy in her lot, for there are a great many more in my neighborhood willing, nay, even anxious to run the risk of tying up for life to one of these troublesome fellows, than there are troublesome fellows to be tied.

It would be bad for men, (reasonably bad,) if all women thought them more bother than they are worth; if all women were so in love with a clean house, quiet order, and general touch-me-notativeness, that they would not harbor the disturbing element that turns drawers and closets inside out, that kicks up carpet, smashes lamps, and makes a promiscuous spread of hats, boots, and coats all over the house wherever they happen to light. I was so surprised at my young friend's grim view of the duties of a wife, that I could not think just then what to say. I knew something ought to be said, but it is not the easiest thing in the world to put a new phase on the truth. There is no use denying the fact that men have many personal wants; their fingers are mostly thumbs, and any of the numerous niceties that pertain to a refined household and wardrobe must not be expected from them. And why should they be? What would they care for a fine house, dress, or equipage, if there were no women in the world? Let the dear lady, while she sits in her spotless room, busy with her tidies and pin-cushions, and happy in the thought that she has no man to bother her, no one to come in and turn her neat little arrangements into chaos, reflect awhile on what man has done for her.

She is sitting in a comfortable house. Who built that house? Who felled the trees from the forest, quarried the stone from the hills, burned the lime, manufactured the bricks and blended the different materials together into a pleasant shelter for her frail body? There is the stove and the range. Who extracted the ore in its crude state from the mine, put it through rol-

ling mills and puddling mills, and moulded it into the shape best suited for family needs, and even brought it to her very door, and set it in working order, that she may have no occasion to ruffle her sweet temper wrestling with such a perverse institution as a stove pipe? Then the coal which furnishes the glowing warmth, where does that come from? Who are grovelling in the bowels of the earth, shut out from the light of day, grimy and black as the substance they seek? I have been among these miners, but there were no women there, except those whose curiosity led them, and who gathered their skirts about them as if afraid of defilement by even looking at the work.

There is the bright pretty carpet and upholstery in which one can almost hear the bleating of the sheep. Who herds and tends these flocks, shears the fleeces from their backs, and puts them through the mechanical and chemical appliances for cleansing and dyeing, that transforms them into household luxuries? There is the musical instrument with its highly polished ebony, and ivory, and steel and gold. Who has delved in the earth, explored the mountains and streams, and slaughtered the wild beasts, that this beautiful instrument may be a delight to her leisure hours? Who has taken the rough from every branch of labor that woman pursues?

There can be but one answer. Even the bonnet on her head and the lace at her neck have in them the hand of man plainly exhibited. Should she complain then, if he forgets sometimes, as he mostly does, to clean the mud from his boots, or yanks a few more buttons from his clothes than the occasion seems strictly to demand? Should she not feel a pleasure in doing for her husband and her sons, such things as she is capable of, when the combined labor of man appears to be directed in her behalf? "Some troubles are pleasant" murmured the dying Mr. Touchett, and it is not one of the least to minister to the loved ones of home. A husband that can slip through the house without scattering and upsetting things is not the sort of a man for me. He would be a womanish fellow, and he's not my style. I like a man that I know is about, even if he does make a little work for me.

Nature has given us our mission. There is but one occupation in which we can excel man and that is in the care of the family, the training of the young from the cradle to mature years. We can not neglect this field of labor without serious consequences to the human race.

Men mean to be kind to us. They make a miserable fist at it sometimes, to be sure, but we must teach them how. If our husband turns up a failure let us endeavor to make our sons a success. If we have no families of our own, the world is full of those needing a helping hand. Lazy, indolent women, afraid of the duties that lie at their doors can never be the mothers of a race of brave good men.

In this day and time there is much tenderness and gallantry shown towards our sex, and we've been petted and spoiled almost into thinking the cream of life is our share, and the burdens man's. Don't let us forget it was for helpmeets, not drawbacks, that we were invented. If we are a trifle better looking, and sweeter, and more agreeable, we can't help that, but it needn't make us good-for-nothing and indifferent to the items set down in the bill of requirements when from the rawest kind of raw material we first assumed living moving shape and form. I must insist that a husband is not a bad institution to have in the family—my young friend to the contrary notwithstanding. I try to make mine pay as I go along. There are clothes lines to be put up, hinges to be screwed on, carpets to be shaken, and many other things a well regulated woman can find for the strong protecting arm to do. My worse half has found this out, and in his mild way says—"behanged if I can come within a mile of the house but there is something has to be done."

WESTERN CHIT-CHAT.

BY ROSE PARK.

Polly Ann's young man came to see her one Sunday evening in the early autumn. It was the first cold spell, and the parlor stove had only been put up that week. The family were scattered here and there when Charlie came in, no one being in the house but Polly Ann, and she, as young ladies always do, ushered him into the parlor at once.

Presently Polly Ann's mother came in from feeding the chickens, and she thought she would go in and speak to Charlie and ask him if his mother had got back from Kansas yet; so she

took up an armload of stove wood and went in, and put it in the wood box, shook hands with Charlie and talked a few minutes and went out.

Directly her two sisters came home from visiting at a neighbor's; they saw the horses and buggy at the gate and as they liked Charlie they both filled their arms with wood and filed in. That filled the box full, and they talked awhile with Charlie, and he gave them some candy and they went out.

Then the two little boys came in from punching a rabbit out of a hollow stump, and they wanted awfully to see Polly Ann's beau, and tell him about the rabbit. So they each carried in great loads of wood, and piled it down on the floor in front of the box, for the box would hold no more.

Then Polly Ann asked to be excused, and she went out in the kitchen where all the family but her Papa were assembled, and told them that if any of them wanted to come in and see Charlie, to come right in, he wouldn't bite any of them, but for goodness sake not to bring any more wood.

She went back to the parlor, and in about five minutes her Papa came in at the south door, (all the rest had come through the sitting room,) with a grand load of wood in his arms.

This was too much, and Charlie laughed, and Polly Ann laughed, and Paterfamilias laughed, laughed until the tears rolled down his cheeks, and the wood fell out of his arms; for just as soon as he saw the wood on the floor, and looked at Polly Ann, he knew what had been going on; and he shook hands with Charlie, laughing all the time, and then he went in the sitting-room and told all the rest, and they are laughing to this day.

PATHS.

BY BUXTON WEST.

*A long, hard way he goeth who takes the
path of sin;
He knows not where it endeth when first
he enters in,
But, spurning godly wisdom, he scorns
to count the cost,
And makes the start, not knowing he is
that moment lost.
Ah, who of all the foolish who walk
that dreadful way
But sees at times the folly of going thus
astray,
And but for pride and weakness—the
thought of comrades' eyes—
Would seek the way where travel the
children of the wise.
Choose by the light God giveth the way
thy feet shall go,
Nor fancy it so narrow thou't have no
room to grow.
Through faith, as on thou goest, more
radiant and more dear
Will grow the blessed journey till heaven
itself appear!*

CONCERNING CERTAIN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

For young housewives who do not know enough, and older ones who do not know too much.

We wish to say a word in favor of matings for bed-room floors. They are cheaper than carpets, and must be more healthful, as a closely woven one will not store away dust as a carpet does, and give it off into the air in response to every tread, or stroke of the broom. Dust, of course, will collect on them as on everything, but they can be swept with little expenditure of time and strength. The gentle moth finds no refuge in them, and through the summer months they are cool and grateful. In the fall, one is spared the tearing up of rooms, and shaking of carpets, as the matings need only sweeping and wiping with a cloth wrung from clean water, or salt and water; and though they are rather chilly in winter, some warm, bright rugs thrown down give the room a cosy, comfortable look. Polished bare floors with rugs are handsome, but will get scratched, and show every particle of dust beside.

We have seen a dining-room made very stylish and handsome, by a breadth of matting placed like wainscoting all around the room, just above the wash-board, with walnut moulding at the top, and plain paper of soft harmonizing color for the rest of the walls, with walnut moulding around the ceiling. The matting was of a sort of checked pattern, and of a soft wood color. It was a cheap, and serviceable, as well as handsome decoration.

A year or two ago we discovered an excellent

way to keep winter dresses through the summer, free from moths and dust, and yet have them come out in the fall as fresh and uncreased as they were, when put away in the spring, which is not the case when they are folded away in a drawer, at least in these days of puffed and draped over-skirts, and polonaises, and plush trimmed skirts. We first air, shake, and brush them thoroughly, button the waist-band, and hang it over a gentleman's "coat hanger," or a section of barrel-hoop with string to hang it up by. Then we spread a linen, or a muslin sheet on the floor, line it with fresh newspapers, sewed on with long stitches, lay the dress smoothly on it, fold the sheet loosely around it like a bag, and pin or sew it securely that no moths may penetrate. Leave out the string to hang it by in the closet, and see if you are not pleased with its appearance next fall. You may object to its taking room in the closet, but it may be placed back against the wall, and summer dresses hung over it, as the stiffness of the paper keeps it from being crushed, unless something very heavy is put over it.

Some of the fancy articles the girls have made, and wondered where in the world to put them, would brighten up the "boys' room," which is generally the most forlorn looking room in the house. The oldest quilts are put on because the "boys are rough, and tear them so." Isn't it because they know they're old that they feel at liberty to destroy them? Put on good bedding, make the bed look nice, and teach them pride in keeping it so. It would be a good plan to teach them to make it neatly themselves, that they might sometimes take that labor off your over-taxed hands. A carpet, a wash-stand, and all articles considered essential to other sleeping apartments, ought to be in their room. A piece of sand paper, with something bright around the edge, fastened to the wall near the match-safe, with a burnt match receiver below it, may save the wall from being "scratched all up by the boys." Make their room look nice, and you will not be so likely to be troubled with muddy boots tracking all the way to the boys' room.

Although the cellar comes last on the list of rooms to be cleaned, it is one that should receive most careful attention. All the vegetables remaining in the cellar ought to be sorted over, the refuse carted away, and the rest put into baskets. Apple and vegetable bins ought to be made movable, and should be taken out, scrubbed, and sunned for several days. Hanging shelves and closets should be scrubbed, and then washed off with clean lime water to sweeten them, and walls and ceilings whitewashed.

*How dear to the heart of the housekeeping woman
Are comforts of which so few architects tell;
Nice children, good servants, and plenty of room in
The well-fitted mansion in which they must dwell.
But first of the blessings kind fortune can give her,
If she in the city or country abide,
Is that which she longs for and covets forever,
The big airy closet, her joy and her pride.*

*The house may be perfect from garret to cellar,
Well lighted, well aired, with cold water and hot,
And yet to the eye of a feminine dweller
If closetless, all is as if it were not.
So build them in corners, in nooks and in crannies,
Wherever a closet may harbor or hide,
And give to your Marys, your Kates, and your
Annies,
The big airy closets, their joy and their pride—
The roomy clean closets, the well-ordered closets,
The big airy closets, their joy and their pride.*

HOMELY WRINKLES.

A man will burn his fingers lighting a cigar with a piece of paper and make no fuss about it, but when his wife asks him to set the tea-kettle over, and he takes hold of the warm handle, he is so mad enough to shipwreck the kitchen.

Hang up a pin cushion in the kitchen.

Walls with a hard finish should be kalsomined.

"One keep-clean is worth a dozen make-cleans."

Fish may be scaled much more easily by dipping for an instant in boiling water.

Old flannel, or merino underwear, or stocking tops make the best house-cleaning cloths.

A closet floor should never be carpeted. If the floor is old, oil-cloth of a light color may be put over it.

Children's stockings that are worn thin at the knee, may be run on the wrong side, after the fashion of heels.

If lime is slacked with skimmed milk instead of water it will not rub off, and will have a glossy appearance.

If you tack a heavy piece of wrapping paper back of the sink and range, it will prevent the wall from being splashed.

If the ceiling has been blackened with smoke, a little dissolved indigo added to the whitewash will hide the smoky surface.

Finger marks can sometimes be removed from wall paper by rubbing them with a crust of bread. Rye or brown bread is best.

Have a wire across the pall which contains your whitewash so the brush may be scraped against it when

taken out of the whitewash. This will keep drops and spatters from spoiling the floor. Use only a little wash at a time, and dip the brush perpendicularly into the pall.

If the floor and shelves of your closets are rinsed off in clear lime water after being scrubbed, it will make them delightfully clean and pure.

Ladies' stand-up collars which are frayed at the edges, may be made to last some time and look well by putting on a narrow binding of linen.

If potatoes are to be cooked in their jackets, a coarse cloth put into the water to rub them with, not only makes them cleaner but saves time and the hands.

Water absorbs gases, and if a painful be placed in a newly painted room, it will remove the odor of the paint by absorbing the gas which the paint gives off.

A correspondent says—"Wash the floor for a distance of six or eight inches from the walls with a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and camphor to keep away the moths."

If your walls or ceilings are cracked, or pieces of plaster have fallen out, fill up the cracks with plaster of Paris mixed with water, and applied quickly with a broad knife or trowel.

Two or three screw eyes screwed in the end of your broom handles, to hang them by, are worth one hundred times their cost and can be changed from old to new brooms and will last a life time. S. E. DUNN.



This is an adjustable strainer of woven wire. The wires from which it is suspended are made to slip together, or draw out, that it may rest over any sized crock or pan.

Cure all the rennets you can lay hands on. There is no better, or more wholesome, or more easily made dessert than cold custard made with them, and they sell readily in market. Wash them slightly, cover thoroughly with salt, and after they have been for a week in the salt, stretch them on a forked stick to dry.

The easiest way to blacken a stove is to moisten it with a brush or cloth dipped in blacking, then, standing or sitting off a little way, to brush it vigorously with the stump of an old broom. You can do a whole side in the time you would ordinarily take to blacken one corner of it with the blacking brush and won't get the skin knocked off your knuckles either.

HOW TO DO THINGS.

*It's victuals at six, and it's dishes at seven,
It's sweeping at eight, and it's dusting at nine;
It's potting and panning from ten to eleven,
We scarce break our fast ere we plan how to dine.*

Stale buns will be greatly improved if they are dipped for a moment in cold water and then put in the oven for five or ten minutes.

Fish not absolutely fresh, make very poor eating. In selecting them see that the flesh is firm and hard, the fins stiff, and the scales bright; the gills should be clear red, and the eyes not sunken, but full and prominent.

Before beginning to iron, sprinkle the table plentifully with water and lay on the ironing blanket. This will hold it firmly in place and prevent all wrinkling and shoving about. Never try to iron with a blanket having wrinkles or bunches.

To clean smoky walls, brush them with a broom then wash them over with strong pearlash water, and immediately rinse them with clean water before the pearlash is dry. When dry, give the walls a thin coat of freshly-slacked lime containing a liberal proportion

of alum dissolved in hot water. Finish with whiting and good size. Be careful not to apply the size-distemper till the lime-wash is dry, as the latter will destroy the strength of the size, if the two come in contact while wet.

An old table may be converted into a handsome piece of furniture if neatly covered with dark green or crimson cloth, or velveteen, and a worsted fringe of the same color, tacked around the edge with gilt-headed tacks. Varnish the legs after painting them the color of the cover.

Nickel ornaments on stoves, etc., may be kept bright by using ammonia and whiting. Mix together in a bottle and apply with a cloth. A very little polishing gives a fine luster. It is good for silver plated ware as well. We use pumice powder to polish tin pans when we use anything.—J. M. FITCH, Vineland, N. J.

On bake days, when there is a bit of pie dough left, don't make "short cake," of it, but take a piece of light bread dough of equal size, sweeten as for rusk, add spice or extract (powdered mace is nice) knead thoroughly together, let it rise and when light, make out the same as rusk and bake. We call them "monkey cakes," and if made carefully are as good as rusk. It is well to let them rise after they are made out for baking.

Those who put up their own fish should be careful to have the barrels tight, and well cleaned; if the pickle leaks from them they are liable to spoil. Scale, and wash the fish; when you prepare them for cooking, take out the gills, but leave on the heads of the herring. The heads should be taken off of shad, and they should be split down the back. Put a layer of fish, then a layer of ground alum salt, and after they are packed, put a weight on them to keep them down. If herring are well cured, they will be good at the end of two years.

In answer to the query in the January number, about strengthening vinegar, a "Farmer's Wife" says: "I take out two or three quarts, and slice in twelve sweet apples, and let it stand two or three weeks." H. writes, "A tea cup of molasses in a pint of warm water, put into the vinegar keg will strengthen the acidity of vinegar." A third recommends freezing it, but as you would have to wait until next winter to test that, supposing you find which is the best of the two plans, and let us know.

All housekeepers know what a convenience it is to have a dish already prepared to set on the table when they have not time or inclination to cook something hot for supper. So we give directions for potting fresh herring which will keep for several weeks in a cold place, and are a very appetizing relish. Scale, and wash them well, cut off heads and fins, and season them with salt, pepper, and cloves; pack them neatly in a large stone jar, or basin, and pour on enough cold vinegar to cover them; put a plate over the top of the jar, and set in a moderately warm oven, for five or six hours. Eat them cold.

We have also several suggestions in regard to removing paint and putty from window glass. They are, to "Rub the glass briskly with a two-cent piece, or nickel, which will remove all dry paint or putty;" to "Use Benzine;" to "Sprinkle saleratus on a damp cloth and rub well on the spots;" to "Apply a hot iron or knife, then scrape off," and to "Make a strong solution of pearlash with hot water. Apply with a brush to the paint or putty, and when nearly dry rub hard with a woollen cloth."

Just here we will take the opportunity of thanking our subscribers for sending us answers to queries, or indeed any information which they are sure is valuable.

Baked fish, like roast turkey, depends more upon the manner of cooking for its richness of flavor than almost any other dish. But first of all, the fish itself must be entirely fresh, and the cleaning thoroughly done. Be very sure to open it the entire length, and see that

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there is no dark, coagulated blood lying on either side of the back bone. Rinse thoroughly (but do not soak) in cold water. Fold it together, lay it in a dripping-pan, season with salt and pepper. Shad, and some other kinds of fish may be filled with a dressing of bread crumbs, rubbed up with a little butter, salt, pepper and chopped parsley, then sewed up securely. Add a cup of boiling water, and place in a moderate oven; it should cook slowly, especially in the start. Baste quite often, especially when it is nearly done, and do not let the pan get dry. Add boiling water as needed. Some pour over a little tomato stewed till smooth, half an hour before finishing. For a fish weighing three or four pounds, bake slowly two hours; a smaller one about an hour and a half. Should the oven grow too hot, cover with another pan. White fish should be an even buff color when done, and the gravy thick and jelly-like. Some relish it better with lemon juice squeezed over it, but the better way is to send around the lemons cut in quarters. Serve with mashed or baked potato, and stewed white turnips.

HEALTH HINTS.

No spice but hunger; no stimulant but exercise.

Young mothers may not be aware that if the point of the spoon be held against the roof of the mouth it is almost impossible for the child either to choke or eject the fluid.

The first warm spring day bring the wasps out of winter quarters. If they sting any one, press a common hollow trunk key at once over the puncture till the pain ceases. This will force the sting and its venom to the surface.

If you would avoid "Spring fever," and the general lassitude that comes with spring, as much as possible, the heavy meat diet that may answer for healthy people during the winter should now be varied with all the fresh vegetables that can be procured, such as water-cresses, spinach, and lettuce, while stewed dried apples and peaches help to make a variety, and are much more wholesome than canned, or preserved fruits. Lessen the amount of greasy and sugary food because these keep up a hot fire in the body when hot fires are not needed.

We hope if there is a cradle in your family that has been handed down from past generations, that it is used only as a receptacle for the winter stores of nuts, or perhaps for the seed onions. But if you put it to the use for which it was made, do not be surprised if your baby is nervous and fretful, with its brain rocked, and swung, and jounced about. If you do not believe it is bad for the baby, try it yourself. Get into a hammock, and have some able bodied person swing, and jounce you about without cessation for half an hour, two or three times each day, and see whether you feel like settling down quietly to sleep, or work, either, and remember at the same time how much more delicate in brain and body is your child than you are.

OUT-DOOR NOTES.

Do not forget to stack up sods and manure to make earth for potting plants next fall.

Of all cultivated things in a garden we think there are few better, cheaper, and at the same time, more wholesome and substantial luxuries than asparagus. If the old bed is worn out start a new one.

Everybody knows the old-fashioned Hydrangea, with a globular mass of flowers, and which is, when well grown, a very good plant; but everybody does not know that the finest addition made to our flowering shrubs for the past twenty years is a hardy Hydrangea, the Hydrangea paniculata Grandiflora. It is a medium-sized, hard-wooded shrub, as hardy as a lilac, and bears on the tops of the branches immense clusters of white flowers, which turn to pink as they grow older, and if taken off in the fall, will retain their shape, and color perfectly through the winter.

MODES AND MANNERS.

*"She doeth little kindnesses,
Which must leave undone, or despise;
For naught that sets one's heart at ease,
And giveth happiness or peace
Is low esteemed in her eyes."*

The new satenes are prettier than ever.

The new nutton-leg sleeves are full at the top, and very close below the elbow.

The newest handkerchiefs have not much more than a suggestion of a hem, and are made of plain, white linen.

Combination dresses of silk and wool will be worn still. The overdress of wool, the underskirt of silk or satin merveilleux.

In buying dresses for children it is prudent to get a yard or so extra, to be used in mending or altering the dress next season, since to match material bought one season, on the next, is almost impossible.

She is the kindly one who, seeing you embarrassed in a crowd of strangers, with courteous words easily said and graciously meant, makes you forget your personality, and remember only that you are in the midst of enjoyment.

The spring importations in millinery are small bonnets slightly larger than the Capotes worn during the winter, and in round hats of varied shapes. Thus far no pokes are seen, and there are few of the large bonnets liked by elderly ladies.

No lady can now be fashionably dressed at home without an apron, so that now plain, sensible women, who have always worn them, can say that fashion has come around to them. There are, of course, aprons and aprons; the fashionable ones are of printed lawn, mull, painted silks, fine unbleached cottons, and canvas gauzes artistically cross-stitched.

The designs for silk and wool spring suits, and for cotton dresses are simple. Gathered vests, and shirred fronts are liked for the corsages of such dresses, but otherwise there is little trimming on the waist. The postillon basque will remain in favor, with its pointed fronts and skirt sides, and its square back will be laid in hollow pleats stiffly interfined.

WANTED TO KNOW.

Where one can sell hair combings. J. G. S.

Will some one please tell Mrs. L. how to knit zephyr shoes? Will some one please tell us how to remove the little brown hair moles on the skin? ELSIE.

What is the best remedy for beef and pork that have become too salt by using too strong brine?

How to get a soap stone griddle in good order to bake cakes without greasing the griddle. The cakes just dry up on it and do not brown.

Will some one please give recipe for making good flour paste that will not spoil; also tell what kind of paste is used by book-binders and paper-hangers.

MARKET RECORD.

This record is intended rather for future than present reference as showing the course of the markets from month to month and year to year. Hereafter it will be referred to with curiosity and perhaps with profit.

PHILADELPHIA.

Wheat.....	\$1 08	@ \$1 12	Eggs, fresh.....	19	@ 20
Rye.....	68	@ 68	Chickens, live.....	14	@ 15
Corn.....	60	@ 62	" dressed.....	15	@ 16
Oats.....	40	@ 42	Turkeys live.....	15	@ 16
Bran.....	21 50	@ 22	" dressed.....	16	@ 17
Family flour.....	5 00	@ 6 00	Geese & Ducks.....	10	@ 16
Patent ".....	6 00	@ 6 75	Beef cattle.....	6 00	@ 7 00
Potatoes.....			Cows.....	30 00	@ 30 00
White " bus.....	35	@ 55	Calves.....	7 00	@ 9 00
Sweet " bbl.....	4 00	@ 1 75	Sheep.....	5 00	@ 7 00
Onions " bbl.....	1 50	@ 4 25	Lambs.....	5 50	@ 7 75
Gr. apples " bbl.....	3 50	@ 4 25	Hogs.....	8 00	@ 10 00
Timothy hay.....	12 00	@ 15 00	Wool, washed.....	30	@ 40
Rye straw.....	14 00	@ 15	" unwashed.....	20	@ 32
Wheat and			Combing & De-		
Oat Straw.....	8 00	@ 9 00	laine.....	40	@ 44
Creamy Butter.....	25	@ 32	Cotton.....	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
(Print).....	25	@ 32	Seeds, Clover " Id. 9	@ 10	
Cheese, (Fac).....	13	@ 14 1/2	" Tim. " bus. 140	@ 150	
Creamy skinn.....	9	@ 12			

CHICAGO.

Winter wheat.....	90	@ 96	Eggs, Fresh.....	22	@ 23
Spring ".....	92	@ 93	Chickens dressed.....	10	@ 12
Rye.....	57	@ 60	Turkeys.....	14	@ 15
Corn.....	52	@ 53	Ducks.....	12	@ 15
Oats.....	35	@ 36	Geese.....	6	@ 12
Barley.....	50	@ 50	Beef cattle.....	4 50	@ 6 00
Flour, family.....	5 00	@ 5 50	Calves.....	4 25	@ 7 75
Potatoes " bus.....	35	@ 40	Sheep.....	4 00	@ 6 00
Apples " bbl.....	3 00	@ 4 00	Hogs.....	6 50	@ 7 40
Broom Corn.....	4	@ 7	Lard.....	9 25	@ 9 40
Creamy butter.....	25	@ 32	Wool, washed.....	27	@ 37
Cream cheese.....	11	@ 14	" unwashed.....	15	@ 28
Skim cheese.....	9	@ 12	Seeds Clover.....	5 50	@ 6 00
			" Timothy.....	1 30	@ 1 38

[March 4th, 1884.]

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the first of April our New Catalogue for the Spring and Summer of 1884 will be ready and will be mailed free to any address upon request. It will tell how you may avail of the great stock and low prices of Oak Hall in buying Spring clothing for Men and Boys.

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We invite the attention of all lovers of choice flowers to this new and unequalled Lily. An exceedingly valuable novelty. No collection is complete without it! This beautiful Lily has created a sensation wherever seen. It is the most valuable Lily ever introduced, as it blooms quicker, is more fragrant, never fails to bloom, and PRODUCES FROM 3 TO 4 TIMES AS MANY FLOWERS as any of the older sorts. WILL BLOOM TWICE IN ONE YEAR; in garden in summer, and in conservatory or house in winter. Commonly bearing 6 to 15 flowers, and one plant has borne 145 "A REMARKABLE FLORAL WONDER!" This, of course, is extraordinary, but serves to show the freedom with which it blooms. Its flowers are very large, trumpet shaped, pure, snowy white, exceeding pure and charmingly fragrant. We have been awarded TWO FIRST PREMIUMS for our exhibit of this Lily. The New York Times, speaking of one of these, which it styles a rich floral display, says: "Their pure white, fragrant and systematically formed flowers were as beautiful as anything nature has ever produced." Bulbs have until recently sold for \$1, \$2 and \$3 each, but as we ARE THE LARGEST GROWERS OF THIS VALUABLE NEW LILY IN THE WORLD, and having hundreds of thousands of bulbs for sale have determined to place it within the reach of all. Look! We offer one bulb for 40c., 5 bulbs for \$1, or 12 bulbs for \$3; 25 bulbs for only \$5; 50 for \$9; 100 for \$16. Sent postage paid to any address in the U. S., without extra charge; also, LILIAM AURATUM, THE GOLDEN BANNED LILY OF JAPAN. If a flower ever merited the name of glorious it is this; flowers 10 to 12 inches across; delightfully fragrant, of exquisite coloring; ivory like petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate-crimson spots, with a bright golden band through the centre of each petal. Not new like our Bermuda Easter Lily, but a fitting companion. WE OFFER 1 bulb for 40c.; 5 bulbs for \$1; 12 bulbs \$3, or 25 bulbs for only \$5. Will also send, for trial, 15 EXTRA CHOICE VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS FOR ONLY 50c., or 15 NEW AND BEST SORTS VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR ONLY 75c., or both collections (30 papers in all), FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR. ORDER AT ONCE! as this advertisement will not appear again. Our large illustrated catalogue, with full description of the above, notices of the press, etc., with two colored plates sent free to all purchasers (price 10c.). Contains complete lists of all the Best New Seeds and Plants; many valuable novelties. Wholesale rates to large buyers. Send money by P. O. Order or in Registered Letter. Show this offer to your friends, and get them to order with you. Address, mentioning this paper,

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ORCHARD NOTES.

Next year (1885) is 17-locust year in a very large section of country, including the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

Cut black knots off the plum trees and burn them promptly—as soon as you see it. That's all there is about that.

Edwin Satterthwaite says that pear blight is not contagious, and new trees may be planted without fear beside them that have been killed by blight.

Wherever you see the twigs or small limbs on your fruit trees covered with a bunch of fine black eggs, cut off the limb or cut off the eggs, and thus destroy the caterpillars. Do it before the leaves put out.

Here's our grafting wax recipe. You won't find a better one: To four pounds resin and one of beeswax add one pint of linseed oil; put in an iron pot, heat slowly and mix well. Pour out into cold water and pull by hand until it assumes a light color, work into sticks and put into a cool place until wanted. In using, oil the hands, work the wax until soft and press it tightly around the graft and over the cracks. If the day be warm it is sometimes better to occasionally moisten the hands with cold water.

The big chestnut, called "Numbo," is recommended by Sam'l C. Moon as a desirable fruit to plant. From 70 to 75 nuts of average size make a heaping dry measure quart. The nuts ripen very early, and are usually all gathered before the first hard frost. Moon says the quality of the nuts is very good. There is a slight bitterness in the skin that covers the kernel, but when boiled or roasted, and this skin is removed, they are scarcely distinguishable from the best American sweet chestnuts. Numbo, (but why such an outlandish name?) makes a nice shade tree as well as a valuable fruit tree.

The following points favor the setting of small trees: (1) Small trees have larger roots in proportion, (2) they cost less, (3) expressage or freight is less—expressing small trees is usually cheaper than freighting large ones, and then so much more speedy, (4) less labor handling, digging holes, etc., (5) less exposed to high winds which loosen roots, and kill many transplanted trees, (6) planters can form heads and train them to their own liking, (7) with good care, in, say five years, they will overtake the common, larger sized trees. Without good care, better not plant any size. (Above is the advice given in F. K. Phoenix & Sons' fruit catalogue). True.

In starting an orchard get trees not over three years old and plant them in nursery rows where they can be cultivated and cared for. Do this one or two years before wanted for the orchard ground. The broken roots will be healed, and new fibres formed that can all be taken up with the tree when moved again. When the time for planting comes, the trees are on hand; a few can be taken at a time and not exposed to wind and sun or bad "heeling in." Imperfect trees are now easily detected without waiting till they have failed and made a vacancy in the orchard. Thus saith R. Johnston, of Shortsville, N. Y., in "Fruit Notes." It seems to us a sensible method.

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PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

May every subscriber have better crops this year than last and get better prices for them, is the heart-felt wish of the Farm Journal. We hope, by making our paper practically useful, to contribute to your best welfare for 1884. Next to our anxiety for the F. J.'s success is that for yours.

Subscribers who change their P. O. address at this season should notify the publisher by postal card without delay.

The number of FARM JOURNAL readers is creeping slowly up towards a Million. A Million we are bound to have for each issue.

Advertisers, please take notice that our May number will be issued early in April and that a very large edition will be printed. Those who want to get in should forward their orders promptly.

You run no risk whatever in buying anything you want of our advertisers. We exclude the cards of swindlers and even though, in spite of our utmost vigilance, such cards slip in, if any one is defrauded we go down into our own pockets, and make good any loss you may have sustained. Don't forget that, please.

Once more we say do not write long letters to us. We have not time to read them. So be brief and to the point. Many write asking questions and add, "Please reply in your next issue," at a time when the "next issue" is all made up and sent to press, and the succeeding issue will be too late in the season for an answer. Please don't do that again.

Should subscribers, through defect in the mail service, or otherwise, fail to receive their papers regularly, we should be notified. We have published this paper over seven years and in that time no subscriber can truthfully say that we have not faithfully mailed to him every copy of the F. J. which he paid for; or in case of clerical errors in this office, that we have not carefully corrected them and rendered exact justice. Who has not been justly served in all that time let him now speak or forever after hold his peace.

MADE CLOTHES PIN APRON.

My wife has made a clothes pin apron. She would not take fifty cents for it now; she is indebted to the FARM JOURNAL for it. HILBERT, WIS.

KANSAS SPEAKS.

The FARM JOURNAL is the only agricultural paper I have ever seen yet that gives any information to the western farmer. B. P. CURTIS. Severance, Kansas.

GOOD NATURE AND GOOD SENSE.

For two or three years in succession we have received sample copies of your "FARM JOURNAL." We like it, and each time resolved to send in our names, but neglected to do so. This year, when the paper came, just as full of good nature and good sense as ever, I said "Surely perseverance conquers all things." Mrs. J. A. H., Blairstown, Benton Co., Iowa.

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CHOICE FRUITS 12 Tuberoses, \$1; 12 Gladioli, \$1; 15 Verbena, \$1; 15 Basket or Bedding Plants, \$1; 30 Pack's of Choice Flower Seed, \$1; 40 Sweet Chestnuts, \$1; Etc., Etc., Etc.

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FINGER BOARDS AT THE FIVE POINTS CROSSINGS

A carpenter's chisel is better than a knife to cut asparagus with. Don't forget it.

Lewis Bernhard sows Golden Millet and with it clover and timothy; the two latter he says do as well as if sowed with wheat or rye.

Read T. B. Terry's "Clearing up an old Wood Lot," in the Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y., of Jan. 31. Then scratch your head and read it again.

Low wheels on farm wagons save labor in loading manure, potatoes, corn, hay—everything. Broad tires save horse-flesh, turnpike tolls and road taxes. Then why not have them made so?

Vegetables of which the edible portion is found in the leaves or stalks, as lettuce and cabbage, are most benefited by nitrogenous manure—for which apply to the stables and farm-yards.

Peas, beans, &c., of which we eat the seeds, do not take so kindly to this class of fertilizers, but revel in the mineral manures, of which bone-dust, ashes, and the phosphates of commerce are representatives.

Cabbage plants are hardy and will grow after being shipped long distances, and when they appear to be dead. The outer leaves may all die, but if the unfolded leaf at the top of the stump is alive, the plant will usually survive.

If there is a neater or better magazine of garden affairs than the American Garden printed anywhere, we do not happen to know of it. B. K. Bliss & Sons, 84 Barclay St., New York, are the publishers, and Dr. Hexamer the editor.

The American Carp Culture Association is a recently organized society. William Parry, of Parry P. O., Burlington Co., N. J., is President, and Milton P. Pierce, No. 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia, is Secretary. They invite correspondence from all interested in carp culture.

It's a good plan to employ the transient help needed during the busy seasons by the hour. The employer does not have to pay for rainy half days in which he gets no service. If long days are made, as is sometimes necessary, the hand gets the increased wages he fairly earns. Works well both ways.

Persons interested in root culture for stock should write to Landreth & Son, for their pamphlet on the subject. They also have an excellent work on onion culture and another on celery culture, both free to customers. Also write to J. C. Vaughan for his "Corn and Potato" manual. Landreth, Phila.; Vaughan, Chicago.

In reading the article on "Farm Book-keeping" in January number, I wondered how many farmers keep a diary. I do. Five minutes every evening records all the events of the day, and keeps the cash account straight. It settles many disputes, is good for reference concerning stock, time of hired help, &c. I would not be without one if it is some work.—L. F. S. Good. F. J. accepts the amendment. Keep the diary by all means.

The famous Henry Ward Beecher—preacher and fancy farmer—claims to have solved the problem of getting rid of Canada thistle. He says, "the only way to exterminate the weed is to plant it for a crop and propose to make money out of it. Then worms will gnaw it, bugs will bite it, beetles will bore it, spiders will web it, birds will peck it, heat will scorch it, colds will freeze it, rains will drown it, and mildew and blight will cover it."

E. D. Putney, of Brentwood, N. Y., heads his berry catalogue with these "Berry Maxims": "Bone dust and ashes make fine berries. Measure the profit by the amount of manure. Careful transplanting insures superior growth. Moist earth and a cloudy day for transplanting. The larger the plant the better the growth. Drying the roots is killing to the plant. Ten plants well cared for are better than 100 ill used. Berries well picked and packed are half sold. The cleaner the culture, the better the crop. In hoeing, a stroke in time saves nine. Shallow cultivation for mature plants."

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5 TON WAGON SCALES, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box, **\$60** and **JONES** he pays the freight—for free Price List mention this paper and address **JONES OF BINGHAMTON,** Binghamton, N. Y.

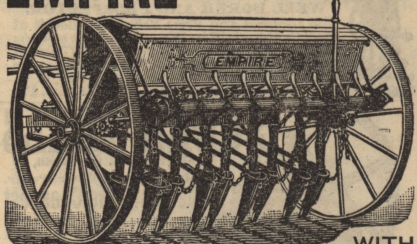
FARMS on James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illustrated circular free. **J. F. MANCHA,** Claremont, Va.

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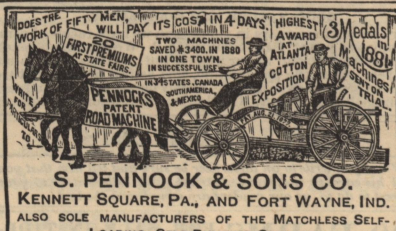
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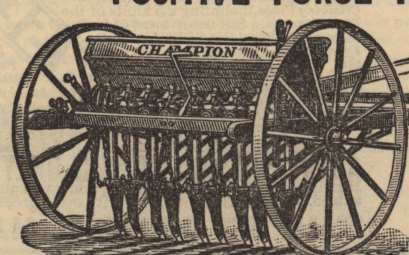
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Warranted for a life-time under fair usage. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. **SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.**



first kick if he could.

A young man in Manayunk went home late the other night, and as he crept into bed his feet encountered a warm flat-iron, placed there by a thoughtful mother. He is nursing a sore toe now. He says he thought some animal had crawled in there, and he was going to kill it with his

Always in working order—Yeast.

Two heads are better than one, particularly in a barrel.

The bald headed man's motto: "There's room at the top."

Seeds, when sown, are like gate posts. They are planted in the earth to prop-a-gate.

Church music is sold by the choir. Drum music, and much of the piano kind, comes by the pound.

A goat ought to be a first-class material for oleomargarine. There is no better butter than the goat.

"I'm afraid, Bridget, that we shall not be able to live together any longer." "An' sure, mum, where is it you'd be goin'?"

A housekeeper asks, "What is the simplest way to keep jelly from moulding on top?" Shut a small boy up in the pantry for a few minutes.

The upstart who boasts of his illustrious but defunct ancestors, strongly resembles a potato patch. All that is good belonging to him is under ground.

"Are you the conductor?" asked a lad on an excursion train. "I am," replied the courteous official, "and my name is Wood." "Oh! that can't be," said the boy, "for wood is a non-conductor."

Down in Salem the other day a bright little girl was sent to get some eggs, and on her way back stumbled and fell, making sad havoc with the contents of her basket.

"Won't you catch it when you get home, though!" exclaimed her companion.

"No, indeed I won't," she answered. "I've got a grandmother."

In the spring what's called "housecleaning" occupies the female mind;

In the spring your wife some "bargain" gaily starts her out to find;

In the spring she pays two dollars for a tub that has no hoops;

In the spring she buys flat irons and arranges them in groups.

In the spring a prudent husband buys himself a Book of Prayer;

In the spring he soon discovers that he's better off elsewhere;

In the spring he lets the women turn things over till they're tired;

In the spring he finds it healthy to be more or less retired.

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\$1000 Every 100 Days. Positively sure to Agents everywhere selling our New SILVER MOULD WHITE WIRE CLOTHES-LINE. Warranted. Please at sight. Cheap. Sells readily at every house. Agents clearing \$10 per day. Farmers make \$900 to \$1200 during Winter. Handsome samples free. Address, GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHORTHAND by mail or personally. Situations procured all pupils when competent. end for circular. W. C. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.

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The CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN Railway now has for sale nearly 1,000,000 ACRES of the CHOICEST FARMING LANDS in the famous Garden Spot of Southern Minnesota and Dakota, at from \$2 to \$10 per acre. Secure a new farm in the best grain region in the world, and leave the marshes, stumps, stones, and worn-out lands of the East. Don't wait, now is the time to buy. Going rapidly, and all in-formation, apply to CHAS. E. SIMMONS, Land Com. C. & N. W. Ry Co., Chicago, Ill.

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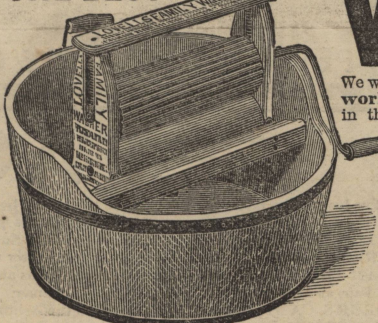
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ODD MENTION.

(WHILE WE THINK OF IT.)

*The farmer dares his mind to speak,
He has no gift or place to seek,
To no man living need he bow;
The man who walks behind the plow
Is his own master, whate'er befall,
And king or beggar he feeds us all.*

Blackberry canes should be pruned in March or early April.

Rich, clean land saves seed. All that is planted grows. See.

Don't forget that the best thing to fill a vacant corn hill with is a cabbage plant. It will make more stock feed than the re-planted corn.

Tradition throws away the tips and butts of the ears of seed corn. Careful experiment seems to indicate that all should be planted.

Road supervisors should wake-up and get a road scraper. We notice that the Pennocks have made several important improvements upon their machine all of which are described in their new catalogue.

This is a big country, and it has some big grass patches "out west," but if the present system of pasturing them is kept up, those who grow beef on the cultivated grasses of the eastern states will have a less lively competition after awhile than they now have.

The superstitions of bee raising still practiced are very amusing, especially that of pounding on tin at "swarming," under the belief that the noise causes them to alight. The best thing is to throw some water or fine sand among them. This gives them the impression of a coming shower and brings them to a stand.

R. J. P. has tested the castor bean cure for moles suggested by Judge Biggle, and says it works every time. He also endorses the Judge's co-operative plan, but says, "why not form a grange at once." We have shown this to the Judge, and he says "go ahead! Call it grange or anything else you please, only urge on the co-operation."

If the wagon axle shrinks, and the thimble becomes loose, take out the wood screw in the end, and with a smaller bit than the screw, bore the hole two or three inches deeper. Fill it with raw linseed oil, and replace the screw. In a few days the thimble will be as tight as ever. If not, fill the hole with oil again, "and the job is done for all time." So writes A. V. H., from Kansas; says he got the idea when boiling his wheels in oil to set the tire. It is a good one, no matter where he got it.

When we get that experimental farm we shall raise big crops, of course, and to measure our corn and potatoes we shall need some bag holders. A friend suggests that these can be made from old pails by taking out the bottoms and fitting three hooks at the top of each pail to hang the bags to. Very well, we shall make a few that way, and our readers can do the same. We think we shall have the bail removed and hold the pail by some other means.

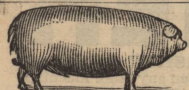
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Write us stating quantity and variety wanted before purchasing. **BENSON, MAULE & CO. Phila. Pa**

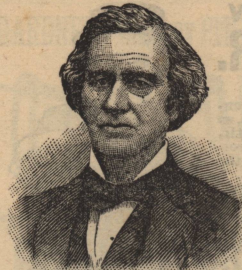


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